

# Herald Tribune

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## Iran Regime Kills 4 More Generals; Seeks Shah Trial

TEHRAN, Feb. 20 — The revolutionary government of Iran today executed four more generals who were loyal to the shah, and faced a challenge from Marxist guerrillas who have called a protest march for Thursday to demand more say in governing the country.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement today vowing to hound Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi until he can be brought back to Iran for trial. The Tehran newspaper Etelaat reported that a committee had been formed to kidnap the exiled monarch.

The military leaders in Iran fired another 20 senior air force officers and said that the purge and reorganization of the armed forces was now 50 percent complete. More than 100 field-grade officers have been executed, fired, demoted or retired.

Meanwhile, Iranian oil workers today pledged to follow government orders to get exports moving again as quickly as possible, Tehran radio announced.

The announcement was an apparent major breakthrough for the government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan in winning the allegiance of oil workers, and a hopeful sign for world oil markets, which have been seriously affected by the two-month-long shutdown of the Iranian oilfields.

Iran radio said that oil workers in the main fields of Abqari had promised Mr. Bazargan that oil production would resume as quickly

## Iran Forces Paralyzed By Dissent

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TEHRAN, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Iran's armed forces, once a potent military power, are paralyzed by dissent and a breakdown in discipline.

Soldiers and junior officers are vetoing appointments of commanders and many are demanding the removal of all generals. The dissidents forced Premier Mehdi Bazargan to withdraw his nominee for air force chief and to name a new commander. On Sunday they renewed pressure for the removal of the new army chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Vahid Zarrabi, whom many accuse of having collaborated with the old order of the shah and with SAVAK, the former secret police.

The soldiers are also challenging a religious council speaking for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. On Sunday, rebellious groups of the 16th Armored Division at Kazvin, northwest of Tehran, rejected a plea by mullahs to accept Brig. Gen. Nematollah Motamedi, who is said to be one of the finest army commanders.

Gen. Motamedi was one of the generals reported executed today, Reuters said.

Gen. Motamedi was appointed on Friday, but his soldiers arrested him and brought him to Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters in Tehran. When the ayatollah sent some religious leaders with the general back to Kazvin, the soldiers still refused to accept him.

Officers' Self-Interest

"There is a disintegration of authority in the army," a West European military observer said. "It is partly motivated by the revolutionary spirit, but there is also a great deal of self-interest behind it by junior commanders who want to move up in the ranks."

Western military observers say that the basic structure of the army of 450,000 men is intact despite its collapse in the face of a fighting force of urban guerrillas and armed civilians.

They say that outside of army headquarters, which has been taken over by Islamic revolutionaries, and of some weapon-supply centers, most army bases are intact.

"Many of the soldiers are on unauthorized leave and have temporarily joined the rebels, but there were reports yesterday and today that they were returning and getting back in uniform," a foreign military observer said yesterday.

Iranians with relatives in the army say that at army bases soldiers are holding gatherings to "talk politics and agree on a course of action for the future."

Iranian Cabinet members have voiced doubt that the army in its present state could be sent into the streets to fight leftists or anyone else.

As far as its advanced Western-supplied weapons are concerned, military observers say, they are virtually undisturbed. But the observ-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ly as possible and that other oil areas would follow suit.

"Rumors spread by irresponsible groups and individuals about effective penetration of the oil fields by various elements are baseless," the message to the premier said.

In Tehran, a U.S. spokesman said that Iranian government militia are detaining a U.S. Marine sergeant who was wounded slightly during last week's seizure of the U.S. Embassy compound by leftist revolutionaries.

Sgt. Kenneth Kraus, 22, was taken from his hospital bed last Wednesday by four gunmen shortly after he was admitted for treatment for injuries to the forehead and left arm, sources said.

An embassy spokesman said: "Negotiations for his release are being handled on a government-to-government level. We have been told Sgt. Kraus is OK physically but we have not seen the Marine yet ourselves. We believe he is being held by the revolutionary committee of Ayatollah Khomeini."

The embassy said that it did not know why Sgt. Kraus had been taken away, although Marines fired back when guerrillas stormed the embassy and seized the compound. Sgt. Kraus and another member of the 19-man Marine detachment were slightly hurt in the attack; three guerrillas were killed.

The four generals were executed by firing squad at 2 a.m. on the roof of the headquarters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The latest victims of the ayatollah's revolutionary tribunal included Gen. Parvaz Amin Afshar, the former commander of the shah's elite Imperial Guard.

When asked if more executions would be carried out, an aide to Ayatollah Khomeini said that the shah's political opposition has estimated that 65,000 persons were killed in the last 25 years of his rule and they were not killed by just eight men.

"All the others responsible will also be punished," the aide said.

The other generals executed today (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Equal Numbers of Strategic Arms Set

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (IHT) — President Carter today unveiled major provisions of the nearly completed SALT-2 pact, calling it "a fundamental element of strategic and political stability in a turbulent world."

In a major foreign policy statement, the president revealed that the new arms treaty would for the first time establish equal numbers of strategic weapons for both the United States and the Soviet Union, eliminating the numerical advantage given to the Russians by SALT-1.

In his first broad defense of the new U.S.-Soviet pact, Mr. Carter declared, "After more than six years of negotiations, conducted by three administrations, agreement has been reached on most of the major components of a sound, verifiable SALT-2 treaty."

But he warned the Soviet Union that interference in Iran "could have serious consequences" on its relations with the United States and he gave notice to the Senate that rejection of the arms pact would lead to a dangerous escalation in the arms race.

Speaking at Georgia Institute of Technology, Mr. Carter also touched on a broad range of foreign policy issues.

He disclosed that he had consulted directly with world leaders, including Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on both Iran and the Chinese invasion of Vietnam.

He revealed that he would ask Congress for additional military aid for Asian allies. A top aide said later that this aid would go to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr. Carter promised, however, that the United States would not get involved in the fighting in Indochina.

The president also referred to the latest round of Mideast talks, beginning tomorrow in Washington, and repeated his promise to "call another summit conference to work for peace" if that becomes necessary.

And Mr. Carter lashed out at "those who argue that the United States should or could intervene" in Iran and "those who spout propaganda that protecting our own citizens is tantamount to direct intervention."

The president used the occasion to make a general statement of his view of U.S. foreign policy. "We provide the bedrock of global security and economic advance in a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Ross Perot (left), in Dallas with, from left, William Gaylord and Paul Schiappone, whose escape he says engineered from an Iranian jail with aid of retired Army Col. Arthur Simon at far right.

## To Free 2 Employees of His Computer Firm

### Magnate Says He Set Iran Jail Raid

DALLAS, Feb. 20 (AP) — Millionaire Ross Perot said yesterday that he financed a U.S.-led commando squad which freed thousands of inmates, including two of his employees.

The computer magnate said that he funneled an unspecified amount of money to Iranian revolutionaries who incited a mob to storm Tehran's Gaseh prison on Feb. 11, the day the government of Premier Shahpour Bakhtiar fell to the forces of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Perot said the commandos were not actual participants in the prison break, and their role, after paying those who incited the mob, was to escort the employees out of the country.

William Gaylord and Paul Schiappone, both 39, engineers for Mr. Perot's Dallas-based Electronic Data Systems Inc., had been jailed for seven weeks, apparently in connection with allegations of official corruption involving a contract won by Mr. Perot's computer firm.

Mr. Perot's statements could not immediately be confirmed.

Negotiation Failure

Mr. Perot said that the escape plan was activated only after he failed to negotiate a \$12.75-million "ransom" that he said was demanded by the Iranian government.

"Our first preference was to pay the ransom, but our efforts to pay it failed because the banking system in Iran collapsed," Mr. Perot said. "We first confirmed that our



Chinese airman stands against background of Chinese-made MIG-15 and MIG-17 jets at Kunming airfield, in China 200 miles from Vietnam, last month in photo by Japanese photographer.

## Carter Unveils SALT Provisions

By Robert C. Siner

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## Bhutto Team Asks 2 Judges' Return

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 20 (Reuters) — Lawyers for condemned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today called for the reinstatement of two Supreme Court judges before the court hears a final petition against Mr. Bhutto's death sentence.

The two judges were dropped from the court before its 4-3 decision to reject Mr. Bhutto's appeal against the death sentence, which was imposed after he was convicted of organizing the assassination of a political opponent four years ago.

United States to all sides to display restraint, although this appeal should have been clearly addressed to China."

Romania Stays Neutral

BELGRADE, Feb. 20 (WP) — Romania has underlined its deep foreign policy differences with its Soviet bloc allies by taking a neutral stand on China's incursion into Vietnam.

While the other members of the Warsaw Pact military alliance echo the Kremlin in condemning Peking, Romania has said merely that nothing could justify military action to settle disputes. A Romanian government statement appealed to both China and Vietnam to withdraw troops inside borders.

Observers said it was clear that support of Vietnam against China was a principal subject of disagreement at the stormy meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Moscow in November. After that meeting, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu revealed that he had rejected an unnecessary Soviet proposal to increase military budgets and to strengthen the integration of the Pact's armed forces.

Mr. Ceausescu maintained that Romania interpreted its military obligations as applying only in Europe. Other Soviet-bloc countries have supported the Soviet position that it is their duty to help Vietnam if the need arises.

## Russians Say U.S. Abetted China Attack

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union accused the United States today of, in effect, encouraging the Chinese attack on Vietnam, and said that the Carter administration's comments on the war were hypocritical.

A commentary in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that the timing of the Chinese attack was "determined by the position taken by Western powers and Japan," in particular during the recent visit to the United States by Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Pravda attributed the commentary to Alexei Petrov, a pseudonym indicating that it originated high in the government.

"The timing of the incursion into Vietnam was determined by the position taken by some Western powers and Japan. During Teng Hsiao-ping's recent trip to Washington and Tokyo, he bluntly revealed plans to teach Vietnam a bloody lesson," the commentary said, in an English translation distributed by Tass.

"In talks with some of his American friends, Teng... went even farther and divulged details of these plans. It is not ruled out that [his] American friends, and this is how he calls them now, answered with frankness to frankness. There were those among these friends who would like to teach Vietnam a lesson and belatedly punish the Vietnamese for the ignominious defeat sustained by the American military in Vietnam."

No Military Signs

The attack in Pravda was made as reports from Vietnam indicated that the Chinese were withdrawing, or had stopped their advance.

There has been no evidence here that the Soviet Union plans to move against China, although it repeated yesterday its ultimatum of

## Pravda Denounces Carter

Sunday that China should pull out of Vietnam "before it is too late."

An unofficial Soviet source said that the Soviet Army had canceled all leave and ordered soldiers to return to barracks, but Western military specialists said that they saw no evidence of increased military activity.

The Pravda commentary asserted that Chinese plans to attack Vietnam became apparent during Mr. Teng's visit to the United States.

"Teng stated in Washington the intention to pounce, arms in hand, on Vietnam, while the U.S. said it wanted to see China strong, that it did not object to the West arming it, and both sides found that their strategic interests and many goals coincided."

Pravda continued: "Sounding more than ambiguous against the background of Peking's perfidious aggression against a socialist country are the hypocritical calls by the

United States to all sides to display restraint, although this appeal should have been clearly addressed to China."

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## Tanzanians Report Slaying 17 Ugandans

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Feb. 20 (AP) — Tanzania said that its troops killed 17 Ugandan soldiers and captured three others and many Ugandan weapons in a border clash today.

A government statement said that the clash occurred when Ugandan forces tried to invade Tanzania in the Murongo area on the border.

## IHT Appoints Rosenblum

Mort Rosenblum, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Paris, will become editor of The International Herald Tribune April 1.

The announcement was made Tuesday by Robert R. Eckert, publisher, and Walter N. Thayer, president, on behalf of the owners: Whitney Communications Corporation, The Washington Post and The New York Times.

Mr. Rosenblum succeeds Murray M. Weiss, who has been editor of the newspaper since 1966. Mr. Weiss is returning to the United States to become editor of two Connecticut newspapers, the Advocate of Stamford and the Greenwich Time.

Mr. Rosenblum has held various posts with the Associated Press in New York, Africa, the Far East, South America and Europe. In 1976-77 he was an Edward R. Murrow Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.

He is a graduate of the University of Arizona and attended Columbia University's School of International Affairs. Before joining the Associated Press in 1965, he was an editor at the Daily Journal in Caracas, Venezuela, and an editor at the Arizona Daily Star in Tucson.

Mr. Rosenblum was born in 1943 in Milwaukee, Wis. He is the author of "Coups and Earthquakes: Reporting the World for America," to be published by Harper & Row in September.

Algeria	4.50	Dhs.	Gracia	77	Drs.	Netherlands	1.75	Flor.
Angola	2.75	Drs.	Iceland	150	Lkr.	Norway	3.25	Nkr.
Argentina	125	Arg.	India	16	Rs.	Portugal	200	Esc.
Australia	0.40	Doll.	Iran	10	Rials	Romania	10	Lei.
Austria	21.85	S.	Israel	10	Sheq.	Russia	25	Rub.
Belgium	250	Mks.	Italy	500	Lira	South Africa	4.00	Rand.
Bolivia	3.75	Bs.	Jordan	0.300	Din.	Spain	166	Ptas.
Brazil	4.50	Doll.	Korea	30	Won	Sweden	3.00	Kr.
Bulgaria	40	Levs.	Laos	100	Kip	Switzerland	1.70	Sfr.
Canada	27	Cents	Lebanon	0.275	L.L.	Taiwan	3.25	Doll.
Chad	200	Fcs.	Lithuania	20	Litas	Tanzania	1.25	Shs.
China	2.15	Yuan	Luxembourg	20	F.	Turkey	1.25	Liras
Czechoslovakia	1.50	Doll.	Madagascar	27.5	Mal.	U.S. (Int'l.)	50.25	Cents
Denmark	20	Kr.	Mali	300	D.	Yugoslavia	20	D.

## Fighting Reportedly Continues

## China Said to Take Vietnam Border City

BANGKOK, Feb. 20 (AP) — Striking behind an artillery barrage, Chinese troops today captured the Vietnamese border city of Lao Cai, while the Vietnamese pushed back Chinese units elsewhere in the mountainous border country, reports here and in Hanoi said.

Japan's Kyodo news agency cited sources in Peking as saying that Chinese Army units on the Soviet border were put on alert from Sinkiang in the west to Shenyang in the northeast. The sources were quoted as saying that civilians had been evacuated from some Chinese areas along the Soviet border.

Intelligence sources here said that the Chinese were on the move again today in Vietnam, after a one-day standstill to replace front-line units with fresh troops.

Tass, in a dispatch from Hanoi, reported the fall of Lao Cai, a city of at least 70,000 on the Red River, astride the north-south railroad, 175 miles northwest of Hanoi.

miles beyond the deepest penetration reported yesterday.

In New York, the Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations, Ha Van Lau, said that the Chinese had advanced 12 miles into Vietnam. He said that Hanoi's forces had killed 5,000 Chinese soldiers in the first three days of the invasion, including 1,500 in heavy fighting yesterday.

Vietnam has not reported its casualties. Thai sources said that Vietnam had suffered more casualties than the Chinese.

Hanoi claimed that Peking's troops were resorting to chemical warfare, firing shells filled with "toxic substances."

As fighting continued along the

450-mile border, there were reports that the Chinese were withdrawing or about to withdraw. Most of the reports centered on what the dean of the diplomatic corps in Peking, Ambassador Elie Boustany of Lebanon, was told at a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

Mr. Boustany told the Associated Press in New York by telephone that the official did not discuss "military information," but reaffirmed that the invasion was a limited operation to "teach a lesson" to Hanoi, and that China would not hold any Vietnamese territory.

Later the Chinese denied that they were starting a pullout, and said that the fighting continued. The Chinese have not said when they will withdraw.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, quoting Chinese sources in Peking, reported that China planned a withdrawal without conditions. In particular, the sources reportedly said, China would not link withdrawal to a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia.

The Soviet Union, a treaty ally of Vietnam, has warned the Chinese to pull out "before it is too late."

In New York, UN officials continued consultations with representatives of the 15 countries on the Security Council about a possible (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. Aides See China Staying Near Border

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP) — U.S. officials said today that China appeared to be concentrating its military action in an area five to eight miles inside Vietnam.

The officials said that they did not expect the fighting to spread

far beyond the border areas. With the fighting concentrated near the border, a senior White House official, who asked not to be identified, said that "there appear to be no dramatic changes" in the scope of the conflict.

Reports from Thai and Chinese sources that Chinese troops were withdrawing have been discounted here. Asked about the pullback reports, President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said: "We have no firm information. We have had some reports that they may be. But we have no confirmation."

An official at the Chinese diplomatic mission said he had no firm information on the border fighting.

Leading U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, met at the White House for the third day in a row yesterday to assess the situation. They were advised that intelligence failed to support the reports of a Chinese pullback.

Dissuading Moscow

A primary goal of U.S. policy is dissuading the Soviet Union from striking at China to support Vietnam, with whom the Russians signed a friendship treaty in November.

Mr. Carter, returning from a long weekend at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., received a report on the fighting from his aides.

Peking has made no response to direct U.S. appeals that it call off the invasion. A U.S. official who has watched the situation closely said he doubted that the Chinese would ever respond to Washington's appeals.

Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, on his recent nine-day U.S. tour and later in Japan, made clear warnings that China intended to "punish" Vietnam for its invasion of Cambodia. Peking's ally, and its alleged mistreatment of ethnic Chinese.

Mr. Carter and other officials have defended the new U.S. ties with China as likely to promote stability in Asia. But the normalization of relations was followed by Vietnam's toppling of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia and then by China's retaliatory strike.

## Kissinger Hired By Firm in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is to become a consultant with Britain's General Electric Co. the firm said today.

A spokesman said: "The appointment is linked to our growth internationally. His advice will obviously be useful."

He did not say how much the position will pay Mr. Kissinger, who has previously taken consultancy jobs with U.S. companies. It will be Mr. Kissinger's first link with a British firm.



Supply Lines Believed Overextended

Vietnam Said to Pull Back in Cambodia

BANGKOK, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Vietnamese invasion forces, apparently overextending their supply lines, have been forced to withdraw from key areas in northwestern Cambodia, intelligence sources said today.

Military sources said that Khmer Rouge loyalist troops had regrouped near the Thai-Cambodian frontier and were building a 140-kilometer road through mountainous jungles to the sea.

The sources agreed that the level of actual combat between the loyalists and the Vietnamese was low, but said that Khmer Rouge harassment of supply routes "is giving the Vietnamese fits."

They said that elements of the 100,000 Vietnamese troops who captured Phnom Penh Jan. 7 were slowly working their way off main roads into the countryside, but encountering severe difficulties protecting their rear.

Vietnamese troops were recently withdrawn from Samrong City, capital of northwestern Oddar Meanchey province, and the strategic district capital of Banteay Chhmur.

Both capitals — depopulated, like all Cambodian towns — are within 15 miles of the Thai frontier in Cambodia's northwest.

The sources said that Vietnamese troops on Highway 5 to the northwest also have been cut off by Khmer Rouge harassment and ambushes.

Loyalist forces have shut off most resupply attempts to the Vietnamese garrisons in Battambang province capital and the key road junction town of Sisophon, the sources said.

While invasion troops remained in control of these towns, resupply problems could force a Vietnamese withdrawal.

Earlier today, Khmer Rouge guerrillas said they had killed 700 Vietnamese and wounded 800 in a week of battlefield successes.

Advisers Said Stalin

The guerrillas loyal to the ousted regime of Pol Pot also claimed in a broadcast from southern China on the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea that they killed five foreign advisers, four Cubans and a Russian.

Military officers charged with surveying Cambodian activity said, however, that Vietnamese reinforcements from Phnom Penh could be on the way to the western provinces.

They said that three to four divisions — 25,000 to 30,000 soldiers — were tied up providing perimeter security for Phnom Penh during last weekend's visit by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. With Mr. Dong back in Hanoi, some or all of those troops could be freed for new activity in the western provinces.

The sources said that Khmer Rouge troops and civilian workers were building a road — "a sort of souped-up trail" in the words of a source — through the southwestern Cambodian mountains.

Running north and south along the Thai frontier, the road would link central and western Cambodia to the South China Sea near the Thai border, the sources said. If completed, the trail could become the basis of a supply line from the sea to the interior.

There have been reports from a variety of officials — never denied by China — that Peking hopes to resupply the Khmer Rouge through a sea route or through Thailand's frontier.

French Official Presents Plan To Create Jobs

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP) — The head of a government commission on unemployment said today that he had developed a four-point plan to create 270,000 jobs and maintain 50,000 others to fight France's rising jobless rate.

Robert Fabre, former chief of the French Radical Socialist Party, urged the government quickly to implement the plan, aimed at offsetting the nation's 6-percent unemployment rate as well as 35,000 layoffs threatened in the steel industry.

Mr. Fabre's proposals include a clampdown on moonlighting, a ban on early retirees taking other jobs, an increase in government services in regions with high unemployment and expanded programs in public works, construction and forestry.

Chinese Reportedly Take Vietnamese Border City

(Continued from Page 1)

The Chinese government has said that it launched the invasion on Saturday as a "counterattack" to halt Vietnamese border provocations. There was speculation that the Chinese wanted to ease the pressure on their Cambodian allies by drawing Vietnamese Army units northward away from Cambodia.

A Vietnamese invasion force last month ousted the pro-Chinese Cambodian government of Pol Pot, whose troops are now fighting a guerrilla war.

Poster Ban Reported

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (UPI) — China has banned demonstrations and private posters concerning the border war with Vietnam, Kyodo reported from Peking today.

French to Help Run Cease-Fire in Chad

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI) — The Foreign Ministry said today that the 2,000-man French military contingent in Chad will provide logistic support for the truce concluded yesterday by the forces of Premier Hissene Habre and those of President Felix Malloum.

The support came at the request of the Sudanese authorities.

Iran Kills 4 Generals, Seeks Shah Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

day were Gen. Hossein Hamadani, chief of the SAVAK secret police in the west Kermanshah province; Gen. Manuchehr Malek, commander of the Qazvin military brigade; and Gen. Nematollah Motamadi, Qazvin's military governor.

Four other senior generals, including the former head of SAVAK, Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, were executed Friday.

Several score more high officials and officers of the former regime were also reported to have been condemned to the firing squad after more secret trials.

Government sources said that Mr. Bazargan was unaware of any of the executions until after they took place and that he was "furious."

In a radio speech, Ayatollah Khomeini vowed to continue his revolution until "the hands of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain are out" of the country. He warned without elaboration that "traitors are seeking to demolish" the revolutionary movement.

But at a news briefing, the new chief of staff, Gen. Mohammad Valfar, indicated that hundreds of U.S. military advisers — a hated foreign symbol during Ayatollah Khomeini's rise to power — eventually would be asked to return to the country.

He said that Iran has \$70 billion worth of military equipment, including the sophisticated F-14 fighters, "and we cannot do without foreign advisers" to help run them.

Tehran's streets were quiet today and schools reopened as Ayatollah Khomeini's government continued to consolidate its control.

The People's Fedayeen guerrillas.

E. German, Angola Pact

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (Reuters) — East Germany and Angola yesterday signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty, the Communist Party daily, Neues Deutschland, reported today.

las, a Marxist group that lost hundreds of fighters in years of struggle against the shah, announced that it would organize a protest march Thursday to dramatize its demand for more participation in the revolutionary regime.

Spokesmen for the guerrillas said that they would march despite Ayatollah Khomeini's ban on demonstrations. The ayatollah said in a radio statement tonight that the planned march was "anti-religious" and the work of Communists.

The Fedayeen, an Arabic word for "warriors," are believed to oppose Ayatollah Khomeini's insistence that the government be basically "Islamic."

A committee of the National Front political coalition, whose members make up much of Mr. Bazargan's Cabinet, issued an open letter urging that the Fedayeen and leftist intellectuals get a bigger role in the regime.

Moslem diplomats say that the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, in Tehran ostensibly to cement an anti-Israeli alliance, is secretly trying to prevent an outbreak of fighting between Marxist guerrillas and the ruling Islamic revolutionaries.

Spokesmen for Ayatollah Khomeini said that 17 members of the monarch's entourage escaped from Morocco aboard the shah's Boeing 707 plane and turned the plane

over to Khomeini forces. It was not clear whether that figure included the three men who Ayatollah Khomeini later brought out and said were the shah's ex-bodyguards. Those three told reporters that they were willing to help abduct the shah.

The bodyguards, whose names were not revealed and who refused to be photographed, said at the news conference that the shah is guarded by several thousand Moroccan troops and only four Iranian military officers, one of whom is hospitalized.

As an indication of the continuing unrest that has plagued the country, state radio announced that the Mahabad military barracks along the border between the provinces of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan "fell to the revolutionary forces of Khomeini today." The radio gave no details of the fighting in the northwestern provinces.

In Tehran, the formation of a national guard was announced to supplement the army. Recruiters went door-to-door telling able-bodied young men that they should consider themselves members and requesting personal information for identification cards.

While Iran was reported quiet, several hundred more foreigners, mainly Americans, flew out of the nation on the fourth day of a major evacuation airlift.



A NEW DUKE AND DUCHESS — The Earl of Grosvenor and his wife, Natalia, became the Duke and Duchess of Westminster following the death Monday of the Earl's father, who was 68 and had been ill for three years. The family, with a fortune estimated at \$500 million (\$1 billion), is Britain's largest urban landlord, having owned most of Mayfair and Belgravia in the heart of London for 300 years. "I realize the responsibility of the estates now falls entirely on my shoulders," the new duke, 27, said. "But I am prepared for that and accept it," he added.

Salisbury Airport Shelled For First Time in the War

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 20 — Black guerrillas fired 15 mortar shells at Salisbury's airport late last night, the military said today. It was the first attack on the airport since the guerrilla war began in December, 1972.

Earlier yesterday, a mine exploded on an airstrip in northeastern Rhodesia killing three men, the military communication also said.

A Rhodesian military communication said that the shells landed on the Salisbury airport grounds shortly before midnight. The Zimbabwe African People's Union, which is based in Zambia, claimed responsibility for the attack.

A statement released today in Lusaka said that ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo received a radio message from ZAPU guerrillas in Rhodesia saying: "Comrade president, your forces in the central province have shelled the Salisbury International Airport, causing damage to the buildings, the runway and some aircraft. More details later."

Military sources said that guards at Salisbury airport, which is nine miles from the city center, fired small arms at the attackers there. There were no reports here of casualties or damage.

The airport is the country's main communications center. It is also a major air base that has sent air strikes against guerrilla installations in Zambia and Mozambique.

Another communication reported four war deaths, including a 41-year-old white killed Sunday morning when his vehicle was ambushed in the farming area near Shamva, which is 50 miles northeast of Salisbury.

Today the lower house of the white-dominated Parliament approved by 48 votes to 6 a draft constitution, worked out by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders, that provides for majority rule while leaving broad control in the hands of whites after a transfer of power. The text now goes to the Senate.

Parliamentary approval of the constitution will pave the way for Rhodesia's first universal-suffrage election, to be held in April. The Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has vowed to wreck the election.

Three of the house's 16 black members walked out before the vote and six others voted no. Black members complained that the proposed constitution leaves control of the judiciary, the civil service and the armed forces in white hands for the first 10 years of majority rule.

Western observers and Iranian political scientists doubt that an army coup is in the offing. The generals, they say, are demoralized and frightened. Many of them have already been removed. By yesterday, about 45 generals had been relieved of their duties and about 20 more executed if the militants on Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary council have their way.

If the government bows to the soldiers' demands and removes all generals, from 300 to 400 commanders may lose their jobs. There were indications yesterday that such a decision has been recommended by the revolutionary council, according to an evening newspaper.

Should the decision be made, Western military analysts say, the armed forces will lose whatever fighting ability they still have. The junior officers who will move up, in the words of a West European military man, "are just not up to the task of commanding an army with so many sophisticated weapons."

Despite Accord With Peking

U.S. Base Maintained on Taiwan

By Bernard Wideman

TAIPEI (WP) — The United States is continuing to monitor military communications on the Chinese mainland from a closely guarded base here, despite the new Peking-Washington relationship.

The existence of the facility in the hills north of Taipei is such a sensitive issue that a U.S. military spokesman at first denied that there was such a base.

All official U.S. personnel, including the 700 remaining U.S. military personnel and their 900 dependents, are supposed to leave Taiwan by April 30, as part of the normalization of relations with Peking. The U.S. military spokesman here declined to say whether the Americans manning the listening post, named Shu Lin Kou, would be among them.

Under legislation before Congress, U.S. interests on Taiwan are to be represented by a federally funded private organization, the American Institute on Taiwan, starting on March 1. U.S. civilians working for the institute are to leave government service.

Washington Quiet

In Washington, officials at the State Department and the Pentagon declined comment on the future of the base, except to say that "under current guidelines, no U.S. personnel are to be permanently stationed on Taiwan" after April 30.

They declined to say whether the base would be turned over completely to Taiwan, or operated in some other fashion, perhaps by Americans from private companies under contract.

Under the normalization agreement with China, the United States says that relations between Taiwan and the mainland are an "internal" Chinese matter, recognizing Peking's legal, if not actual, control over the island.

China's Expectations

Continued operation of a U.S.-linked intelligence base, even in an unofficial capacity, would appear to go against the spirit of the normalization. An observer noted that the United States continues to monitor Soviet military communications, but not from territory that it recognizes as being part of the Soviet state.

Chinese officials in Peking are believed to be aware of the base and its U.S. ties, and are understood to expect Washington to handle the question of the base's future quietly.

Although the U.S. military spokesman declined to say whether the U.S. role at the base is included in the activities to be ended by April 30, a Taiwan government official said that negotiations were under way to allow the United States to keep the base. The U.S. military spokesman and the U.S. Embassy spokesman both denied knowledge of such talks.

When first asked about the existence of a base on Taiwan, the U.S. military spokesman replied that there had been one, but that it closed "over a year ago."

From a subsequent visit to the base, it was clear that, although the U.S. name and flag had been removed, American personnel in civilian clothes were very much in evidence. They were driving military vehicles and civilian cars with military license plates.

Asked again about the base and the presence of Americans there, the spokesman conferred with higher authorities and later read a formal statement in the name of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, the highest U.S. military authority on the island, headed by Rear Adm. James Linder. The statement said: "Using Department of Defense contract personnel, TDC [Taiwan Defense Command] operates a communications system at Shu Lin Kou in mutual support of the ROC [Republic of China] and associated U.S. activities."

He would not say what sort of contract the personnel were fulfilling for the Pentagon nor how many were at the base. Taiwanese farmers around the perimeter of the base said that they had seen 10 or 20 Americans there. A source said that the "contract personnel" were employees of the National Security Agency — the super-secret organization responsible for all communications intelligence.

According to this source, the base was set up during the height of the Cold War as part of an intelligence gathering ring around China which consisted of bases in Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand. Only the first four remain active.

The base is said to have originally housed hundreds of U.S. Air Force, Army, and Navy personnel, each group concentrating on the communications of its Chinese counterpart. A few years ago, as the United States began reducing its military presence here from a high of 10,000 to the current level of 700, U.S. military personnel operating the monitors reportedly were replaced by Taiwanese troops.

At the base gate, guarded by helmeted Taiwanese carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, Americans entered and left freely in their military cars.

I was stopped at the gate. After explaining that I wanted to talk with the American in charge, I was put in phone contact with an American secretary who identified herself as "Mrs. Reed." She said that I had to wait to be escorted inside.

A few minutes later, a Maj. Chang called the guardhouse and said that there were no Americans there and that I should leave. Asked for the name of the American in charge, Maj. Chang paused and a male with a southern U.S. drawl could be heard faintly but clearly in the background: "Tell him you don't know my name." Maj. Chang then said that he did not know the name.

world of unprecedented change and conflict," Mr. Carter said. "We support the independence and integrity of the regional nations; we will stand by our friends; we will work for peace."

Main Components

Most of Mr. Carter's address dealt with the new arms treaty. He made public a blueprint of its main components which would:

- Require the Soviet Union to reduce its overall strategic force by 10 percent, amounting to 250 missiles or bombers. "At the same time," Mr. Carter said, "because we are now well below the agreed ceiling, we could substantially increase our own operational strategic forces."

While the exact numbers were not made public, it has been reported that the new treaty would limit total strategic weapons including missiles, bombers and Cruise missile-carriers to 2,250. The number of missiles carrying multiple targeted independent re-entry vehicle (MIRV) warheads and the number of bombers carrying Cruise missiles would be limited to 1,200.

- Provide negotiated limits on building new types of weapons and limits on the improvement of existing ones.

- Limit the size of land-based missiles and the number of warheads that can be placed on them.

- Allow the development of new U.S. weapons, specifically the Minuteman, the Trident submarine, ground-launched and sea-launched Cruise missiles, Cruise missile-carriers, and a new bomber.

- Provide for independent verification and means of guaranteeing compliance with the terms of the agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union.

- Forbid interference with a nation's ability to verify compliance with the treaty. This last provision apparently means that the United States prevailed in its opposition to the encoding of missile and satellite transmissions by the Russians so that they could not be read by the United States.

Some Caution

But despite the agreement on the broad outline of the treaty, a presidential aide cautioned that "We're still not there yet. There are still some important details to be worked out."

Another leading administration official emphasized that Mr. Carter's warning to the Russians was not an attempt to link the treaty to Soviet activities opposed by the United States.

"Even in the context of turbulence, the pursuit of SALT is justified," the official said. "We need stability and we will continue to seek it even if we are in an adversarial position."

He added that it was unlikely that the president would become involved in the latest Mideast negotiations until after the ministerial-level meeting ends and the participants have time to return home for consultations.

ROME, Feb. 20 (UPI) — The Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, withdrew his support from Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today and pushed Italy nearer to national elections.

The support of Mr. Craxi's Socialists was considered essential to Mr. Andreotti's ruling Christian Democratic Party after the Communists repeatedly rejected Mr. Andreotti's appeals. The Communists, who brought down the government Jan. 31, are demanding Cabinet seats for their support.

"Seeing that the premier-designate has been unsuccessful [in his attempt to form a government] it seems time to study alternative means," Mr. Craxi told a party meeting.

Political sources said Mr. Andreotti might abandon his nearly three-week effort as early tomorrow. They said that President Sandro Pertini was already giving thought to asking someone from outside the ranks of the Christian Democratic Party to try to form a government.

Technical Problems Are Noted

Study Warns U.S. Courts on Voiceprints

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — A committee of the National Academy of Sciences has warned the FBI that voiceprint evidence should be used with great caution in the courtroom because it is full of technical uncertainties.

In an analysis requested by the FBI, the committee said that, if voiceprints are used, their "inherent limitations" should be explained to judges and juries.

Voiceprints are produced by listening to recorded voice sounds and looking at "voicegrams," graphic representations of certain aspects of the voice. A voiceprint examiner tries to match voice samples from an unidentified person with samples from one or more identified individuals. Testimony on voice identification first was offered in court in 1966, and it has been used in more than 100 cases, the study said.

"The equipment and procedures used in preparing and analyzing voicegrams involve specialized technology that can appear mysterious and overly impressive to the usual fact finder," the committee said.

The California Supreme Court rejected voiceprint evidence in a 1976 decision — "until the time when there is demonstrated solid scientific approval and support of the new methods." Other courts have split on the admissibility of such evidence.

"Courts and investigative agencies have had mixed experiences with voice identification and have not yet found clearly established principles to guide their evaluation and their acceptance or rejection of voice identification evidence," the committee said.

The committee noted that fingerprints and voiceprints differed fundamentally. A speaker can say the

same word in different ways, "whereas the anatomical ridges in the skin are topologically invariant," the study said.

The committee said that evidence from some experiments showed that voiceprints could "be made under laboratory conditions with quite high accuracy, with error rates as low as 1 percent or 2 percent."

"This observation and other evidence suggest that the practice of voice identification could develop into a mature endeavor built on scientific understanding," the committee said.

The committee called for "a broad national program of scientific research" on voiceprints and recommended that "a national mechanism" be established to test the performance and certify the competence of voice identification examiners.

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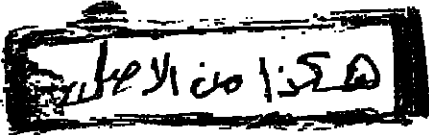
Four of the shah's generals, wearing placards with their names, wait at the headquarters of Ayatollah Khomeini hours before their execution by firing squad. Seated from left to right are Gens. Hossein Hamadani, Parvis Amin Afshar, Nematollah Motamadi and Manuchehr Malek.

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## Lower Consumption Held Possible

## U.S. Report Denies Need For Huge Rise in Energy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI) — The President's Council on Environmental Quality said today that the United States could maintain healthy economic growth and, at the same time, cut annual increases in energy consumption to almost zero.

The council's report, "The Good News About Energy," contradicted most predictions of U.S. energy needs through the year 2000.

Revised and more realistic estimates now indicate that with a moderate effort to improve energy productivity, our energy consumption in the year 2000 need not exceed current use by more than about 25 percent, and that with a determined effort it need not increase by more than about 10 to 15 percent," the report said.

Forecasters have generally called for doubling U.S. energy consumption by the century's end.

The usual view is based on simple projections of past trends in energy consumption each year to achieve a similar level of growth in the nation's economy.

But the council, citing a number of other recent studies to support its argument, said that similar lev-

els of economic growth can be obtained with increases in energy consumption as low as 0.5 percent a year if the nation makes a real attempt to practice conservation.

With a maximum effort — viewed as too extreme to be politically acceptable — the United States could consume 19 percent less energy in the year 2000 than it did in 1977 while doubling the gross national product, the report said.

Claus Speth, a member of the council, said conservation measures required to achieve the goals are possible with existing technology.

"The technology is at hand to bring far more consumer goods and services out of each unit of fuel that we use, whether it be a ton of coal or a barrel of oil," Mr. Speth said.

"It is also economical. Our study indicates that attractive investments which increase the productivity of energy would allow the U.S. economy to operate on 30 to 40 percent less energy."

The main changes in homes suggested by the study are improved insulation to cut heating losses by 50 percent and fuel required to heat water by 50 percent, coupled with the use of heat pumps and more efficient lighting.

Fuel use in transportation could be cut in half by improving auto fuel economy 150 percent and by achieving a 35 percent saving in other ways with lighter-weight vehicles, improved tires and engines and wider use of mass transit.

Industrial fuel use can be cut 30 percent with more efficient electric motors, new uses for heat that now is wasted and increased recycling of steel and aluminum.

Instead of the presently projected 500 new coal or nuclear power plants needed by the year 2000, the nation would require only the 150 new plants already ordered or under construction, the report said.

Fuel prices would have to increase, the report said, with special programs to cushion the effect on low-income people. But it said the proposed changes would not cause "a back-to-the-caves reduction in amenities."

## Auditors Suggest Car Pooling

## Report Says U.S. Energy-Saving Fails

By Mike Causey  
WASHINGTON (WP) — Congressional auditors say that the federal government's energy conservation program is a mess.

"The people who tell the rest of us how to drive and conserve," the General Accounting Office said, "are themselves without direction, and often basing actions and conclusions on rosy but incorrect reports about gasoline and energy savings."

The GAO, reporting to Congress after a study of federal energy programs, said that the federal government is the nation's largest energy consumer and that 55 percent of that energy goes into government-owned cars, trucks and buses.

**Little Leadership**  
Despite congressional orders that the Energy Department set up and manage a federal energy program, GAO said, the department has provided little leadership. Whatever savings agencies are making, the GAO said, are generally attributable to individual actions or independent agency cutbacks on consumption.

The GAO said that the government could save thousands of gallons of gasoline if it seriously promoted car pooling. It also said that private firms have increased mileage by special driver training programs and by careful monitoring to ensure that drivers do not make nonbusiness stops, or idle engines unnecessarily.

The financial watchdog agency said that the General Services Administration has done a good job of replacing gas-guzzlers for more efficient, smaller cars. It also said that U.S. Postal Service officials claim that electric vehicles now in service use about 20 percent less energy than gasoline automobiles.

**Incorrect Computations**  
However, the GAO concluded, the federal energy conservation program appears highly disorganized and the Energy Department has supplied "incorrect computa-

**Leftists Abduct Italy Radiologist**  
BOLOGNA, Feb. 20 (Reuters) — A gang of extreme leftists abducted one of Italy's leading experts in brain radiology last night, accusing him of enriching himself in private clinics.

Police said that four members of a group calling itself the "Communist Territorial Unit" seized Giovanni Ruggero, drove him to a private clinic and gagged and chained him to railings there.

In a communique, the group accused Prof. Ruggero of being "a baron who enriches himself" and said that he spent little time working as head of his department in a Bologna hospital, but concentrated on making money from private patients.

tions" that make it appear more energy is being saved than is the case. The Energy Department, said that it had "no substantive disagreement" with the GAO report. But departmental officials said, "We do feel that the implication

that the secretary [James Schlesinger] had distorted the federal savings figure is inappropriate."

The department admitted that a "technical error" may exist, but said that there was "no intent to mislead or distort the figures."

## Survey Finds Most U.S. Whites Now Back Black Equality Quest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI) — The National Conference of Christians and Jews said today that there has been a dramatic shift in white attitudes toward the quest by blacks for equality.

"Despite the widespread belief of leadership groups that the country is in a regressive period in race relations," the conference said, it found "major shifts in white thinking about the black quest for equality."

The conference released the results of a survey that it commissioned Louis Harris to conduct. The survey found that no more than 37 percent of whites polled think that blacks are moving too fast in their quest for equality.

In 1966, the conference said, a similar poll found 71 percent of whites surveyed felt blacks were moving too fast. In the current survey, 61 percent of national and community leaders said they felt most whites still believe this.

The survey indicated that the question of jobs for blacks is potentially the most explosive issue. The survey said that 43 percent of blacks said that their chief problem is the lack of an adequate job; only 11 percent of whites indicate that they are aware of the problem.

"White are almost totally absorbed with their own inflationary troubles and have a low consciousness about black unemployment," the group said.

The survey also showed a major drop in black confidence in their traditional leaders, such as black public officials, ministers and religious leaders.

"Both the white public and white leaders tend to think that black leadership is ahead of the rank-and-file of blacks in this country, feeling that blacks have been somewhat apathetic about their lot during a period of 'benign neglect,'" the survey said.



Skier treks up Fifth Avenue in Manhattan Monday morning, but another man prefers trying a taxicab during the fast-moving blizzard that covered the New York area with about a foot of snow.

## Looting Reported in Several Cities

## U.S. East Thawing After Big Snowstorm

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP) — Surprised by a fast-moving blizzard that left up to 2 feet of snow, the East today awaited an equally sudden thaw after weeks of freezing weather.

The aftermath of the storm that raged from Virginia to Connecticut after burying the South Sunday, was sometimes grim. Hundreds of looters were arrested in Baltimore and more than a dozen stores were sacked in Atlantic City, N.J. Sales on the Washington's Birthday holiday were canceled. Schools stayed closed and mass transit was paralyzed.

But as the sun came out, airports in Richmond, Va., Washington, Philadelphia and New York, which were shut most of yesterday, were reopening today.

Baltimore authorities said they will prosecute 303 persons arrested in connection with 1,335 incidents of looting after the city's worst snowstorm on record — 20 inches in a 24-hour period. Officials said

liquor, grocery, auto supply and furniture stores were looted.

An additional 265 persons had been arrested by this morning for violating a 10-hour curfew imposed by Baltimore Mayor William Schaefer beginning at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Atlantic City officials said that 14 to 20 stores were looted during the height of the storm, but no arrests were made. They said that no cars were allowed to enter the city again today, but all electric and water service had been restored.

About 2 feet of snow accumulated in parts of New Jersey yesterday. Temperatures today were to climb into the upper 30s to low 40s. The National Weather Service said it was too early to tell if flooding would be a problem.

The weather service said the snowfall in the state was equivalent to less than one inch of rain. Showers were forecast for later in the week, and temperatures were to rise to the upper 40s.

In New York City, where about a foot of snow accumulated, temperatures today were expected to be in the 40s, after nearly two weeks of being below freezing. Weather forecasters were concerned that a quick melting could cause flooding.

More than 14 inches of snow piled up in Philadelphia, and temperatures there were to reach into the upper 30s today.

And in Washington, where there was 18.7 inches of snow — the most during a 24-hour period in 22 years — temperatures today were to be in the middle to upper 30s.

Nearly all government employees got a one-day extension of their three-day Washington Birthday holiday. Farmers, who had rolled their tractors into the capital earlier this month to protest the administration's farm policies, were allowed to help plow streets and tow motorists out of snowdrifts.

Along the New Jersey coast, the storm cut off residents and guests on Long Beach Island, a thin stretch of sand. About 20 inches of snow closed the causeway bridge — the only dry route to and from the island.

"Everyone was just wonderful," said Rose Lipsey, a housekeeper at the island's Ship Bottom Motor Lodge. "We were mostly full over the weekend, and when the snow came, most of the guests just stayed over."

"We all pooled our food, and one of the guests had a kerosene heater," she added. "So we all gathered around the heater in the lobby, talked and made soup."

In the South, there was a blanket

**4 Killed in German Mine**  
BERGKAMEN, West Germany, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Four miners were killed yesterday and one was seriously injured in a coal mine cave-in, the Bergbau mining firm reported today.

## Labor Leader Taunts White House

## Meany Voices Contempt for Carter Policy

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 20 (NYT) — AFL-CIO leader George Meany expressed open contempt yesterday for the administration's domestic and foreign policies.

Mr. Meany, 84, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, criticized President Carter with quips and wisecracks at a news conference after a meeting of the federation's executive council here.

A year ago Mr. Meany said he had given the president a grade of "C-minus." When asked for this year's grade, he said, "I'm not going to make that mistake again. He was very upset." But when someone asked: "Has he improved?" Mr. Meany answered with a loud "No."

Asked whom he would rather see on the Democratic ticket, he called out "Harry Truman."

And as for foreign policy, the labor leader said: "I think this is the way our foreign policy acts. If something happens, we deplore it. We make a speech or a statement and so forth. Frankly I don't know what our foreign policy is today."

A member of the federation's executive council said there was now a "complete break" between Mr. Meany and the president. Last month, Mr. Meany and the president met at the White House in an apparent effort to patch strained relations.

Mr. Meany's criticism of Mr. Carter, however, does not mean that he or individual unions would not support the president in a reelection campaign. A number of union leaders and executive board

members said that while there are many who already oppose Mr. Carter there is no consensus.

Asked about a 1980 presidential endorsement, Mr. Meany said: "I'll talk about that when the time comes."

The executive council also issued policy papers sharply criticizing the administration's economic and budget policies, but relinching somewhat in its previous opposition to the president's "real wage insurance" proposal.

They warned that "America's economy is heading toward a recession" and only quick government action "controlling inflation without increasing already high unemployment, can prevent it." There were sharp attacks on the president's voluntary wage-price control program and a warning that the budget for next year "is \$12.6 billion less than is necessary" and charging that it increases the risk of recession.

The federation, in yielding slightly on "real wage insurance," which proposes tax credits for workers whose pay raises are held within the 7 percent guidelines, said it had decided that "some workers would receive some protection" under the plan. However, the AFL-CIO also suggested an "excess profits tax" to

help pay for the tax rebates in addition to other changes in the president's plan.

Mr. Meany also made the following points during the conference: • The federation was considering a lawsuit against the voluntary controls program on the ground that it was not voluntary, but no decision on such a suit has been made.

• Inflation was "gradually creeping up" despite government efforts to control it.

• Gov. Edmund Brown of California, a potential challenger for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, was "very entertaining." Poking fun at the governor, Mr. Meany said: "He's the fellow who changes so quickly."



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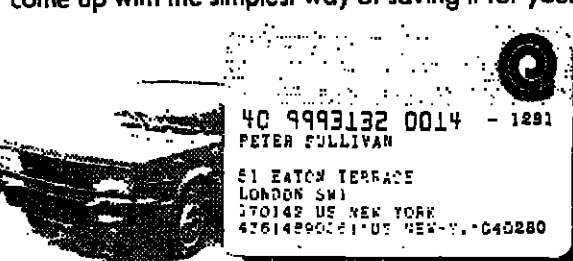
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## As U.S. Hearings Open

## Draft Opponents Begin Battle

By George C. Wilson  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — The battle over bringing back the draft has been formally joined in Congress, the first full-dress debate on the subject since the Vietnam War.

The emotional exchanges in a crowded House Armed Services Committee room last week signaled that lawmakers bent on restoring conscription, when there is no war, will come under heavy fire from libertarians.

"A severe infringement of individual liberties," said the American Civil Liberties Union in testimony that also questioned whether the Pentagon needs any more men than it is getting through volunteers.

To draft young people under current conditions, said ACLU attorney David Landau, "is constitutionally impermissible." A number of representatives and senators have introduced bills to require 18-year-olds to register for the draft

and some measures would restore conscription.

"The draft is nothing less than a form of involuntary servitude," the ACLU said. "Conscription should be the last resort of a nation facing imminent threat."

The ACLU also attacked the idea that young people should be forced to perform some other kind of government service if they did not go into the military. This, Mr. Landau said, "would introduce into our country registration principally associated with totalitarian states."

The General Accounting Office has suggested the government could compile a list of draft-age Americans by going through data held by federal and local governments, such as driver's licenses and voter registrations. Compiling such a list, the ACLU said, "poses a massive threat to individual privacy" that the 1974 Privacy Act sought to prevent.

At a House Armed Services subcommittee hearing last week, Barry Lynn, counsel for the United Church of Christ, said the Defense Department should document its need for draftees before Congress moves any further toward authorizing conscription.

"Many Americans are frankly baffled about how a nation with 2.1 million active-duty personnel, 500,000 in the selectives, and another 300,000 to 400,000 people in the military system, and a history of being able to recruit over 20,000 active volunteers even during such an unpopular war as Vietnam, can be said to be insufficiently prepared for any real emergency," Mr. Lynn said.

## Saint Lucia Isle To Go It Alone

SAINT LUCIA, Feb. 20 (Reuters) — Saint Lucia, a 238-square-mile island in the Windward Islands that was fought over by the French and British for more than 200 years, will become independent tomorrow night.

France and Britain swapped control of the Caribbean island no less than 17 times during the 17th and 18th centuries before Britain took undisputed control in 1814.

Tomorrow night, British rule will end as the United Jack is hauled down and Saint Lucia becomes independent.

Draft opponents came to the hearing loaded with ammunition they had obtained from a recent Pentagon report that said the all-volunteer force is doing well.

Rep. Robin Beard, R-Tenn., a reserve Marine major, said the Pentagon did not know what it was talking about when it wrote that rosy assessment. He said the all-volunteer force is a failure and that the draft is desperately needed to obtain critical skills ranging from tank drivers to doctors.

"There is an overt cover-up by the Department of Defense, and especially by the Department of the Army, on how bad off the services would really be if war broke out. The Army alone, Rep. Beard said, estimates it would need 600,000 draftees after the first 60 days of a European war. But Selective Service is planning on having 60 days to draft the first 100,000 men.

Also, Rep. Beard complained to the witnesses objecting to the draft on libertarian grounds, that the burden of the military service is not being shared equitably today. By 1980, he said, 45 percent of the Army's junior enlisted personnel will be black and 65 percent of those with six or more years of service will be black.

"We're getting the kid who has no place else to go," Rep. Beard said in maintaining that the all-volunteer force has proved to be unfair.

Burden on Minorities  
Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., agreed. "Infantry and armor work is dirty work," he said. "Nobody wants it. It's unfair to place that burden on minorities. It's exactly what has happened."

Rep. Bill Nichols, D-Ala., challenged Mr. Lynn's contention that the Pentagon has not proven it needs draftees. "If you met a bully out in the alley with a knife and a Saturday-night special [a pistol]," Rep. Nichols asked Mr. Lynn, "Wouldn't you go back home and get yourself some defense?"

"I'd have to make sure he wasn't going to a costume party," Mr. Lynn replied.

Rep. Marjorie Holt, R-Md., told the conscription critics at the witness table that the Russians are "weaving a web" around the Gulf.

Rep. Holt said that the United States must "show them that we have the will to keep our civil liberties."

"Do you subscribe to the theory that being strong deters aggression?" subcommittee chairman Richard White, D-Texas, asked Mr. Lynn.

"We have enough if not too much," Mr. Lynn answered. He said the Defense Department should provide "more data" on whether it was realistic to expect any land war in Europe to last more than six months, and thus require reinforcements, before nuclear weapons were fired.

## To Europe in May

## U.S. Charter Line to Begin Regular Low-Fare Service

By Carole Shiffrin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — Trans International Airlines, until now a charter operator, has announced that it will begin low-fare, unrestricted scheduled air service to Europe in May.

The airline's proposed services take advantage of the Civil Aeronautics Board's encouragement to charter airlines to enter scheduled markets and of the recently signed bilateral agreements that allow the United States to grant different airlines the same international routes.

Trans International said that it

would begin its new services May 1 with twice weekly flights from New York to Amsterdam and weekly flights from Los Angeles to Amsterdam, with a stop to pick up passengers in Bangor, Maine.

The one-way fare between New York and Amsterdam will be \$199 during the low season and \$219 during the peak summer travel period. The round trip fares will be \$259 during the low season and \$319 during the summer months. These are about half the standard unrestricted economy class fares.

Passengers will be able to obtain confirmed-seat reservations and will not encounter the current minimum or maximum stay of advance-purchase restrictions. Passengers will also be served regular in-flight meals.

In addition to the Amsterdam service, TIA will begin weekly New York to Paris flights on June 19 and New York to Frankfurt service on June 24. The proposed fares, which still must get government approval, are comparable to the Amsterdam fares.

The CAB recently has awarded a number of carriers new routes to Europe and expects travelers to be offered a wide range of new services by the summer vacation period.

## U.S. State Court Halts Death Law

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 20 (AP) — The Rhode Island Supreme Court has struck down the state's six-year-old capital-punishment statute, saying that it did not allow leniency in sentencing.

The court said yesterday that since the law did not allow for "mitigating circumstances" and, therefore, did not meet U.S. Supreme Court guidelines, it "amounts to cruel and unusual punishment."

The law, passed in 1973, required the death penalty for anyone who committed murder while serving a sentence at the Adult Correctional Institution.

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ON THE RISE — American Douglas Allen, 23, moves toward the half-way point of the Eiffel Tower yesterday, where he placed a Greenpeace organization banner that read: "Sauvez les Phoque" (save the seals), to protest the seal hunt in Newfoundland. He was picked up by police.

## Little-Known Varieties

## U.S. Panel Finds Increase In 3 Venereal Diseases

ATLANTA, Feb. 20 (AP) — Three little-known venereal diseases, often unreported by health agencies, are becoming a major problem, and one of them causes sterility in women, the national Center for Disease Control warned yesterday.

There are eight major venereal diseases, of which gonorrhea and syphilis are the best-known. They and three others — chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum and granuloma inguinale — must be reported in most states. The remaining three need not be reported, however, and many people do not realize that they are sexually transmitted, said Dr. Paul Wiesner, director of the center's Venereal Disease Control Division. As a result, they do not take the antibiotic tetracycline, which can treat venereal disease, he said.

Of the three little-known diseases, nongonococcal urethritis and

herpes are the most serious. Dr. Wiesner said. The third, trichomoniasis, is mostly uncomfortable.

The symptoms of the little-known venereal diseases are much like those of gonorrhea, including ulcers, a swelling of the sexual organs, a narrowing of the canals and a discharge of pus.

Infections from nongonococcal urethritis "are creating new groups of women who will be sterile the rest of their lives," Dr. Wiesner said. "What we are looking at now are the larger numbers in the 1980s who will be robbed of the chance of motherhood because of these infections," he said. "The test-tube baby will be their only solution."

"Nongonococcal urethritis affects men the same way that gonorrhea does, except that it is caused by a different bacterium — chlamydia," Dr. Wiesner said. That bacteria "is the most common cause of eye infection in newborn babies, and it is the most common cause of pneumonia in infants."

Dr. Wiesner said that herpes is serious because it is associated with cancer of the mouth of the womb. "Occasionally, it is transferred to the infant," he said.

Dr. Wiesner said that recent studies in Scandinavia showed that chlamydia causes inflammatory pelvic disease in women, "ending up with blocked tubes, and the only way to correct that is the test-tube baby." The venereal infections are showing up in increasing numbers in the clinics of several U.S. cities, he said.

Despite the absence of significant reported cases of nongonococcal urethritis among women, the disease is "threatening to become a third major venereal disease with which we are going to have to cope," he said.

## Suspected Spy Freed on Bail In W. Germany

MUNICH, Feb. 20 (AP) — A Bavarian state parliament deputy, suspected of spying for East Germany, was released from custody today on 300,000 marks (\$150,000) bail.

Dr. Friedrich Cremer, a physician and member of the opposition Social Democratic Party, was released from Munich's Stadelheim Prison where he was jailed three weeks ago after the parliament voted to lift his immunity from prosecution, a party spokesman said.

Dr. Cremer was arrested Jan. 30 in a national roundup of suspected Communist agents named by a defector from the East German state security agency.

Dr. Cremer denied spying for East Germany and appealed to the supreme court for release. Despite a warning from the federal prosecutor, the court said that the high bail was a sufficient guarantee that he would not flee.

## French Minor Tells Of Killing Welshman

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI) — A French minor with a background of delinquency named by police only as Jean-Francois, 17, has turned himself in and confessed to the killing of 19-year-old Welshman Stephen Bateman in a metro station here on Saturday, police said last night.

The youth said that he stabbed Mr. Bateman without intent to kill in a scuffle after an argument between two groups of youths. The dispute followed a rugby match here earlier on Saturday in which Wales lost to France.

## Referendums Due March 1

## U.K. Home-Rule Prospect Fades

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON (NYT) — In less than two weeks, the voters of Scotland and Wales will decide the most important constitutional question in Britain since women got the vote in 1918: whether the two Celtic components of the United Kingdom should be given a limited form of home rule.

With the first week of a three-week campaign elapsed, the reform seems likely to be defeated in Wales. In Scotland, where separatist sentiment was running high until about eight months ago, the outcome is likely to be close.

The British call the process devolution. In two referendums on March 1, the Scots and the Welsh will be asked to decide whether they want some of the powers of the Westminster Parliament devolved upon regional assemblies to be set up in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

To a greater or lesser degree, the Scots, the Welsh, the Irish Roman Catholics and the Irish Protestants have always chafed under the rule of the English. The question of Irish home rule dominated British politics at the turn of the century, and today's violence in Northern Ireland is an outgrowth of the failure to solve the problem completely.

The referendum results in Scotland, the source of Britain's North Sea oil revenues, could have broad implications for the economic and political future of the United Kingdom. A victory for devolution, its opponents say, could lead to the breakup of Britain, or at least to a federal system under which Scotland would grow rich. A victory for devolution, its supporters say, would still separatist fervor and insure that the United Kingdom remained whole.

Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor Party, which has always depended on strong showings in Scotland and Wales to overcome its traditionally weaker showing in England, set in motion the first studies of regional self-government a decade ago when the nationalist parties — Scottish Nationalists and Plaid Cymru — began showing electoral strength. Bills providing for the referendums were passed by Parliament last year.

The elections came at a time when nationalist sentiment seems to have cooled, with the result that the electorates in both Scotland and Wales have shown considerable apathy toward the voting. Because opponents of the bills inserted a clause requiring that 40 percent of the persons eligible to vote must approve if the assemblies are to be established, widespread apathy could prove decisive, at least in Scotland.

In the last referendum in Scotland, the plebiscite on British membership of the Common Market on June 5, 1975, 61.7 percent of the eligible voters voted.

General Election

Defeat for qualified home rule in Scotland could mean that the Scottish Nationalist members of Parliament would withdraw their support from the government, forcing Mr. Callaghan into a general election as early as March 29. This is a situation that he will strive mightily to avoid, given his current political problems.

The prime minister was in Glasgow yesterday opening the campaign for a "yes" vote. Labor's posters, printed before Mr. Callaghan ran into trouble with the trade unions this winter, feature a big picture of him, which may be tactically damaging in the present situation.

"Here you are in Glasgow," said an editorial in the Scottish Daily Express, "fluttering away precious time and energy on an idiotic policy. Surely, you don't want to go down in history as the man who undid the United Kingdom to keep the Labor Party in power for a few more months."

Although at the national level Labor is thoroughly committed to "yes" votes, many local officials are not. In Scotland, six Labor members of Parliament are actively campaigning for "no" votes.

## Support Is Split

The campaign in support of devolution in Scotland, moreover, is split four ways. Underlying the divisions are the fact that the Scottish Nationalists see an Edinburgh assembly as a step on the road to ultimate independence, while Labor loyalists see it as a step toward unity. Thus they are unwilling to work together.

Most Conservatives opposed devolution in its present form, although former Prime Minister Edward Heath supports it. They argue that new assemblies would simply

swell the bureaucracy. The weekly Economist estimates that payroll costs alone for a Scottish assembly would run to \$25 million a year.

Most Conservatives also maintain that the present bills contain fatal constitutional flaws. Here they have the backing of Tam Dalyell, the Labor member of Parliament for West Lothian, a constituency in the Edinburgh area.

He has been stumping Scotland for months, asking what has come to be known as "the West Lothian question": What sense is there in a system that will allow Scottish MPs in Parliament to vote on English issues, while neither English nor Scottish MPs will be able to vote on Scottish issues in the new assembly in Edinburgh?

## Business, Union Funds

Executives of corporations fearful of the consequences of limited self-government have contributed heavily to the main "anti" campaign, which is believed to have amassed a war chest of more than \$150,000. Unions have been the main financial supporters of the "pro" effort, which is thought to have less than \$100,000 at its disposal.

Self-government sentiment in Scotland has resulted in the elec-

tion of 11 nationalist MPs in a total of 71, or 16 percent. Of the 3 Welsh MPs, only 3, or 8 percent, are nationalists. Partly because of those electoral realities, the home-rule bills would give the Welsh assembly less power than the Scottish one.

Both would have responsibility for administering the laws in a number of areas, including health, education, social services and planning. Neither would have the right to levy taxes. The Edinburgh assembly would have the power to pass laws in areas for which it was responsible, while the Cardiff assembly would not.

Every recent opinion poll has shown that support for limited home rule is lagging in Wales. A typical survey for the British Broadcasting Corp. late last year showed 38 percent in favor and 52 percent opposed.

The situation in Scotland has recently been far more volatile, with the tide apparently turning against the assembly. A poll published last week in the Glasgow Herald showed a margin of only 45 to 35 in favor of home rule. Unless there is a big turnout, it would be difficult to reach the required 40 percent "yes" vote with percentages such as those.

## May Be Ready by 1982

## London Behind Schedule In Building Flood Barrier

LONDON, Feb. 20 (UPI) — London has run into major cash and construction problems in building a defense against one of the greatest dangers that it faces — a Thames River flood that could come in the next decade.

To meet the threat, work began in 1973 on a giant flood barrier hailed at the time as the "eighth engineering wonder of the world." So far the main wonder is whether it will be completed before the city suffers a major catastrophe.

Construction of the barrier is running five years behind schedule. Its estimated cost has increased more than 500 percent to more than \$1 billion. Labor slowdowns, engineering difficulties and inflation are blamed for the failure to meet the original completion date of last year.

## 11 Protestants Jailed in Slayings Of 19 in Belfast

BELFAST, Feb. 20 (AP) — Eleven Protestants, known as the "butchers of Belfast," who killed 19 persons were given life sentences today by an anti-terrorist, no-jury court here.

Judge Cathal O'Donnell, ending Britain's highest treason murder trial which began Oct. 3, described the group's terrorist campaign — between November, 1975, and February, 1977 — in Belfast as a catalogue of vicious murder. He handed down 42 life sentences, unprecedented in British history for one criminal trial.

The gang's leader, 30-year-old William Moore, was sentenced to 14 life terms for 11 murders and three attempted murders, plus 167 years for 14 other counts, including kidnapping and conspiracy to murder Moore's right-hand man, Billy Bates, 30, was given 16 life sentences for 10 murders and six attempted murders, plus 33 years for firearms offenses.

Under British law, a life sentence is usually open-ended. But Judge O'Donnell ruled at Belfast City Court: "I mean life imprisonment to mean life imprisonment." That meant that the life terms would run for at least 30 years.

All the men were members of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, one of the most feared of the Protestant terrorist organizations in Northern Ireland. Most of their victims were tortured and then their throats were slashed with butchers knives which gave the men their name.

## Kuwait Balks At Commercial Use of Koran

KUWAIT, Feb. 20 (AP) — Kuwait today protested to France and Belgium for their manufacture and use of wrapping paper imprinted with two pages from the Koran, the sacred book of the Muslims.

Yusuf al-Hajji, Kuwait's minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs, said that such practices constituted "a direct challenge to the sentiments of hundreds of millions of Muslims all over the world," and warned of their possible effect on French and Belgian interests in Islamic countries.

The protests were reminiscent of a similar case two years ago, when a London department store marketed men's underwear with a label saying "There is no God but Allah."

Such use of the phrase, which is repeated constantly by devout Muslims at prayer, created such a furor that it triggered an anti-British campaign in the press and calls for the boycotting of Britain by Arab tourists, the agency said.

The best the government can do is target in more money with a new date of 1982. But there is no question of cutting back. Flood damage on the scale predicted by the government would be more than 50 times what the barrier will cost.

Landmarks Threatened  
Officials estimate that the homes and lives of 2.25 million persons would be threatened by a flood. Landmarks such as the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, 10 Downing Street and nearby government offices would be flooded. The waters would reach the gates of Buckingham Palace.

Water would pour into the subway system, inundating 50 stations and silting up miles of tunnel. At least 35 hospitals, four major sewage plants, several power stations, 20 fire stations and seven ambulance depots would be knocked out.

Such a flood would be "the greatest natural disaster this country has ever faced," according to London city official Peter Black. It would achieve in one night what months of Nazi bombing failed to do in World War II.

A flood would be sparked by a combination of conditions — northerly winds, a drop in barometric pressure and a river swollen by winter rain or snow. The threat is particularly great between September and March when spring tides, exceptionally high, run up the Thames from the North Sea.

18 Inches of Water  
London officials who operate a 24-hour flood-watch center from September through March say that only 18 inches of water spilling over the river walls in central London is needed to form a lake up to 8 feet deep that would cut the city in two.

It is not a question of whether it will happen, but when.

It nearly happened last New Year's Eve, for the 11th time this century. A North Sea storm and heavy snow brought the Thames to its highest level since 1965. Hundreds of persons were evacuated from homes in the estuary approaches to London. The storm peaked two hours before high tide, and disaster was avoided by a few inches of central London.

In 1953, a record similar circumstance, only a change in the direction of the wind saved the city. But more than 300 persons died, 52,000 lost their homes and enormous damage was caused by flooding on the river approaches.

London began to recognize the flood threat 200 years ago. But the danger is becoming more acute every year because southeast England is sinking 13 inches a century and now lies 15 feet lower than in Roman times, 2,000 years ago.

## High Tide

High tide on the Thames reached as far as London Bridge in the Middle Ages. Now it pushes up to Teddington, 20 miles further upstream.

After years of deliberation, the central government and the Greater London Council, London's local government, decided on a device to end the threat. The Thames barrier, a series of 12 huge steel gates up to 75 feet high hung on piers, is being built across 1,800 feet of water at Silvertown, 10 miles downstream from Parliament.

The gates normally lie flat in river bed recesses to enable shipping to pass. But in times of flood danger they would swing upright to meet the flood crest and hold it back.

Officials estimate that there is a 1-in-50 chance that the Thames defenses will break before the barrier is completed.

Chile-Portugal Reds Talk  
LISBON, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Luis Corvalan, exiled secretary-general of the clandestine Chilean Communist Party, arrived in Moscow today for meetings with Portuguese Communist leaders.



## The American Community Schools No. 1 HILLINGDON COURT SCHOOL

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## Mexico Oil Firm Blames Protests On 'Agitators'

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20 (AP) — Mexico's national oil monopoly, Pemex, said yesterday that angry peasants who have been blockading oil wells in Tabasco state are under the control of professional agitators.

The peasants have been trying to force Pemex to pay them more for land expropriated or damaged during drilling in the newly developed oil fields, according to a Pemex spokesman.

The spokesman cited the case of a man who is seeking \$5,500 for cracks in his house caused by drilling operations, after Pemex had estimated the damage at \$50.

If the blockades are not lifted, the company's production will drop by 750,000 barrels annually, a Pemex statement said. Six wells have been shut for 48 days and production at many others is hampered by conflicts between oil workers and peasants, the spokesman said.

"Professional agitators aren't the cause of this situation," said Tabasco state Governor Porfirio Rovirosa Wade. "They are peasants defending their land. Pemex says there are agitators. But they are just assessors trying to obtain just indemnification."

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Handwritten text in Arabic script: "لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله"







## The Other Way

How far the Chinese will penetrate into Vietnam and whether the Soviet response will be war or just the threat of war still remains to be seen. But to all appearances this Chinese venture resembles many others around the world — Rhodesian incursions into Mozambique; Israeli into Jordan; strikes and counterstrikes by Uganda and Tanzania. Essentially they represent the use of limited war as a diplomatic weapon. They do not seek final answers by ultimate use of arms — rather, they employ some killing and bombing to bring about boundary negotiations, stop attacks by foreign-based revolutionaries or nationalists, contain the moods of belligerent neighbors.

The world, these days, has an agency which is supposed to cope with matters of this kind. Indeed, membership in the United Nations entails an agreement to work for peace and against war. But the United Nations has sought nothing of importance in eastern Asia since it fought the Korean war; in sub-Saharan Africa it has been shouldered

aside by the Organization of African Unity, the powers, and the tribes.

In the case of China and Vietnam, the United Nations is hampered by the fact that the Soviet Union vetoed a Security Council resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia. Now Moscow wants China to withdraw from Vietnam, but might well believe its prior action would be an embarrassment in the United Nations.

This is typical of the kind of dilemma UN action could create. The greed and fears that move individual nations do not disappear when they become collective at Turtle Bay — indeed, they may be multiplied. But for all the difficulties imposed by the international organization and the harsh truth that its capabilities are limited, it does remain an alternative to the little wars of today and the vast struggles they could produce tomorrow. It is time to go back to the hopes that the League of Nations and the United Nations held out — they are, at least, better for humanity than border wars, reprisal raids and the exportation of terror.

## Pakistan's Crisis

Pakistan is the latest of the countries along the Soviet Union's long Asian frontier — after Iran and Turkey (Afghanistan is special) — to be faced with internal unrest on a scale raising geopolitical tremors. Their distinctive features aside, all three have been Western-oriented places whose struggles to modernize have raised popular expectations, caused social and cultural dislocations, and provided an opening for a revival of Islamic currents that throw a shadow over the country's future. Pakistan has also had to cope with the trauma of losing its eastern wing (now Bangladesh), and with the political after-effects of that, including the crisis that threatens to devour it now.

The president, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, ousted the elected president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, by coup in 1977 and put him on trial for ordering the murder of a political rival. The Supreme Court has confirmed the trial court's guilty verdict, and Gen. Zia must decide what to do. Gen. Zia lacks both the legitimacy of Mr. Bhutto, who was elected, and Mr. Bhutto's popularity, although he seems to be trying to compensate for the latter by riding the Islamic tide. He has a problem. If he hangs Mr. Bhutto, the politician's constituency may tear the country apart. If he grants clemency, Mr. Bhutto, as vindictive as he is brilliant, may ignite a campaign that will have the same effect.

Long a friend, the United States retains a strong interest in Pakistan's stability — the more so that some other pro-U.S. ramparts

seem to be crumbling. Faced with many claimants, Jimmy Carter has offered what economic and military support he could, though not enough to make Pakistanis feel that he is nearly as devoted to their development and security as Republican presidents have been in the past. In the Bhutto crisis, Mr. Carter had to find a stance satisfying this country's traditional friendship, its concern for stability and its humanitarianism. It is the last factor that seems most responsible for the advice he finally offered Gen. Zia. He suggested that a decision for clemency would earn him the esteem of right-minded people everywhere.

We found this suggestion not merely patronizing but quite possibly counterproductive. It risks being read as gratuitous intervention in Pakistani internal affairs at a time when Gen. Zia is looking for something very different from the United States. What obviously concerns Gen. Zia more is the overall stance the administration takes in the region. Taking note of the turmoil, he asked rather plaintively the other day that Mr. Carter "act like the president of a superpower." In the context, it was clear he meant that the United States should give firmer support to its friends. The administration has been trying to do that in a variety of ways, local and regional. But whether the support held out to Pakistan will significantly diminish its gathering storm remains, unfortunately, very much a question.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Secrets at Criminal Trials

The decision by the Justice Department to drop criminal charges against an official of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company forcefully raises a question to which we have — to be quite frank about it — no clear answer. It is whether the judicial system is sufficiently sophisticated to protect government secrets from needless exposure in a criminal trial that must be conducted in public. The Justice Department thinks not, at least insofar as the case of Robert Berrellez is concerned. The department concluded that the public interest would be better served by dropping the perjury charges against him than by running the risk that secrets supposedly involving national security would be exposed if the case went to trial.

That cannot have been an easy decision to reach. Mr. Berrellez was accused of lying to a Senate subcommittee and the political pressure to prosecute him has been heavy. Nor is it an easy decision to second-guess since the secrets the government chose to protect are known only to it. Mr. Berrellez and his lawyer. They may be matters that would merely embarrass the government if the became publicly known, as some members of the Senate assert, or they may be matters that the government has a legitimate need to keep secret.

Our concern is not with the wisdom of the decision in this particular case, although we have no reason to doubt the good faith of the Department of Justice, but with the weakness in the legal process it has exposed. The same weakness hangs over some pending cases, including those involving former leaders of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and over many espionage cases. It raises the possibility that some government officials or others who know a great deal about intelligence operations can commit certain crimes without fear of punishment.

The problem in the Berrellez case is illustrative. As part of his defense, Mr. Berrellez

apparently intended to use information involving secret CIA relationships in Latin America. He claimed that information was essential to his defense, but the Justice Department said it was not relevant. Under normal judicial procedure, the question of relevancy would be decided, as the trial progressed. But the government wanted to know, in advance, what secrets would be exposed if the trial went on and to eliminate the possibility that some of them might pop out in public testimony before their relevancy was decided. It asked for a nonpublic pre-trial hearing at which it would learn which secrets Mr. Berrellez intended to reveal and which of these the judge would permit into evidence. When the courts rejected that request, the government dropped the case.

From its perspective, the Justice Department's proposal for a closed hearing made sense; it would have known after the hearing exactly which secrets, if any, would have become known during the trial could have weighed the loss against the value of the prosecution. But closed hearings are not something to be undertaken lightly in view of the Constitution's requirement that criminal trials be conducted in public. The conflict between competing constitutional values is clear. The courts themselves have so far seemed unwilling to try to resolve it. Perhaps Congress should at least examine the possibility of drawing up some sort of legislative guidelines for those rare instances when the government has a compelling reason to protect legitimate secrets from needless exposure. Maybe no procedures can be established in advance that would not compromise the principle of an open judicial process. But if that is so, then society must be prepared to accept the alternative — that some defendants will continue to be able to escape trial by threatening to reveal secrets that have no valid role in the case against them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 21, 1904

PARIS — While clergymen in England are emphasizing the obligation of man towards animals and drawing practical conclusions from theological argument, the eminent French physician Dr. Desvignes has also spoken out against useless and barbarous experiments on animals. He said in this newspaper, in part: "Scrothology, the fashion of using animal blood to cure human disease, is especially repugnant. For it, horses are tied in ponds swarming with leeches, and are left there while thousands of these water vampires bring him to a suffering death by forcing their collapse."

### Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1929

WASHINGTON — With Elihu Root, veteran U.S. statesman on his way to Geneva to discuss U.S. admittance into the World Court at The Hague, Secretary of State Kellogg late yesterday sent a surprising memorandum to the member states declaring that present statutes of the Court relative to advisory opinions would not sufficiently safeguard U.S. interests. However, the impression here is that the administration, with the approval of President-elect Hoover, still supports solving the difficulties which have kept the country outside the Court so far.



'Perpetual Motion.'

## Penalty of Interventionism

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The unanswered question about Iran is how the United States managed to make enemies of the mass of Iranians — a people who wanted and needed to be U.S. friends. The historical enemies of Iran's national integrity in modern times have been Britain and Russia — in 1909, 1911, 1915-1917, 1920-1921, and 1941-1947. But the United States managed to turn itself into Iran's national enemy.

The conventional explanation is that the United States backed a tyrant and his secret police, and the people then rebelled. But that is not the real story. We could have backed a liberal — a Shahpur Bakhtiari — and had much the same result. The problem is not that U.S. policy in Iran was conservative or liberal but that the U.S. characteristic conduct of relations with a dependent state is deeply and offensively interventionist. For that reason, even as the flames are not yet extinguished in Iran, the United States continues to make trouble and enemies for itself in other countries, and not only in the oil-producing Middle East.

### Old Habits

The United States first became seriously involved with Iran during World War II. Britain and the Soviet Union, conforming to old habits, had jointly occupied the country in 1941, fearful of Nazi influence over the old shah. When the war was over, the British agreed to withdraw their forces. The Soviet Union did not, and sponsored the formation of an "autonomous republic" in Iranian Azerbaijan and an "autonomous area" under Communist leadership in the Kurdish area of Iran.

The Iranians eventually maneuvered a Soviet withdrawal, but the confrontation had significant part in shaping the developing U.S. attitude towards postwar Russia and in producing the cold war. But even after 1947, the United States had little to do with Iran until the Mossadeq crisis of 1953. Not much aid was given the country, nor much attention paid. The shah's state visit to Washington in 1949 was a disappointment to the Iranian government. The United States became involved only after Iran's parliament nationalized the oil industry in 1951, foreign buyers boycotted Iranian oil — and after that, Mohammed Mossadeq was made premier, was voted full powers, and dissolved parliament. The shah left the country in 1953. The CIA organized and financed the demonstrations which toppled Mossadeq and allowed the shah to return. The United States assuredly was concerned for Iran's oil, but mainly it was convinced that Mossadeq's dictatorship would lead directly to Soviet domination of Iran.

### In U.S. Interest

It was the U.S. national interest that Iran be independent of the Soviet Union and that its oil be available on the world market at the world price. The United States needed nothing more from the Iranians. Iran, to serve its own national interests, needed from the United States a guarantee against Soviet expansion and territorial aggrandizement. Geopolitically, the United States was an ideal friend for Iran: powerful, enemy of Iran's main enemy, remote enough not to have any territorial or political claims on Iran — or so it might have seemed.

But of course the United States was not content with a geopolitical calculation. The shah had nearly lost his throne because of internal as well as external tensions, so Washington set forth to reform the internal affairs of the country. The United States made Iran's national development, economic progress,

education, and social evolution its business. Washington also started to supply the shah's men training and equipment adapted to internal political repression.

Yet a straightforward treaty of defense — had the United States made it plain that it was serious — could have been sufficient to guarantee Iran against Soviet military intrusion. It would also have been far less provocative to the Soviet Union, on a sensitive frontier, than the immense internal intervention the United States actually launched in Iran after 1953. The military training and arms the Iranian government needed could have been supplied on commercial terms — and not necessarily by the United States. A simple, even unpunished, declaration of interest to the Soviet authorities might also have served to inhibit clandestine Communist political interventions in Iran. The Iranian Communist Party has never by itself been capable of staging a takeover. If it were plain to Moscow that a hostile change of regimes in Tehran, or a reversal relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, it is reasonable to think that the Americans, the Russians, and best of all, the Iranians, might have found a tolerable way of getting along with one another. In any case, the Americans could scarcely have done worse than they actually have done.

U.S. support for the shah proved to be support for a repressive government. But the characteristic error of the United States is not that it always intervenes in favor of the right; it is that Washington insists upon a level of intervention into a country's internal affairs that amounts to an attempt to impose a moral domination. The United States supported the shah. It could as easily have thrown itself against his version of national modernization and identified itself with some liberal version of change. Washington is doing that in southern Africa right now. It is certain that it knows the form that internal political change in Rhodesia and South Africa should take. Washington is determined to impose its view. The United States did the same thing in Vietnam. What was meant to be a progressive U.S. intervention in Vietnam after the French withdrawal in 1955, to bring land reform, democracy and liberal government, actually ended in the moral squalor of Phoenix teams, torture, prisoners dropped from helicopters, and the hecatombs of Cambodia that was cruelly forced into war by the United States.

Then he needs to move the talks rapidly beyond the legalistic approach so dear to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. That means engaging Cairo and Jerusalem at the political level — perhaps through a summit, but preferably through a shuttle by a person whose support the administration now requires in many areas: Henry Kissinger.

The change of government in Iran has undermined the U.S. position throughout the Near East and much of South Asia. For a reliable friend who supported the U.S. in every crisis for four decades, there is now substituted an aging religious leader whose views toward the U.S. range from hostile to ambiguous.

### Instability

Political instability in Iran itself, and by contagion in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, make what used to be a tier of resistance to Soviet penetration into an almost irresistible prey. At the same time, the balance among Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia, which used to maintain a certain stability in the Gulf, has been shattered. Oil prices, which the Saudis with occasional help from Iran could hold down,

## Avoiding the Tag Of 'Paper Tiger'

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — First, Vietnam invaded Cambodia to establish a puppet regime on its border. Then China, already angry because Vietnam was forcing ethnic Chinese to return to China, invaded Vietnam in support of its ally, the reprehensible Pol Pot government in Cambodia.

Now the Soviet Union, unhappy with China anyway for its new friendship with the United States, has threatened China with possible Soviet military action unless the Chinese withdraw from Vietnam. But whatever the other contributing reasons, it seems clear that a major purpose of China's sudden lunge into Vietnam was to maintain its reputation for toughness and willingness to defend an ally. Wasn't it the Chinese, after all, who invented the phrase "paper tiger" several centuries after they invented gunpowder?

### Soviet Stance

It seems equally clear that Moscow, having just signed a treaty of alliance with Vietnam, believed that it could not let its new ally be invaded by China without taking some action to support the Soviet reputation for standing by its friends.

Similarly, it will be sadly remembered, a major reason why the United States committed itself to Indochina as it did during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations was to show that it could and would support a client — South Vietnam — against what was then presumed to be "Asian Communism" with its headquarters in Peking.

As it turned out, North Vietnam proved to be far more nearly a client state of the Soviet Union than of Asian Communism — which itself has proved to be no such thing. And the North Vietnamese, as Moscow has just pointedly observed, were "capable of standing up" for themselves. With China on its border both to send supplies and to transship more supplies from the Soviet Union, Hanoi was able to bog down the United States in a long, fruitless, unwinnable war.

### Name Bismirched

Rather than demonstrating its will and ability to protect an ally, Washington showed that it would stick for more than a decade to a policy that squandered its resources, divided its people, bismirched its good name in the world, wreaked devastation on Vietnam and brought the United States its first military defeat. In order not to be thought a paper tiger, the most powerful nation in the world ultimately made itself look like one.

Some geopolitical analysts insist today that, because the United States did not continue waging unwinnable war in Vietnam, the

Russians have been encouraged to undertake adventures in Africa and Afghanistan fell into the Soviet orbit. Henry Kissinger apparently wanted to engage the United States in another war in Angola — probably also unwinnable — to forestall such effects. And some of the same voices are predicting doom again because Washington failed to keep the shah of Iran on his aply named "Peacock Throne."

In fact, the civil war in Angola derives from the collapse of Portugal, not the expulsion of the United States from Indochina. Washington's error in Iran was to give the shah too much unquestioning support rather than too little, just as the mistake in Vietnam was making such an impossible commitment, rather than failing to "see it through." But how will China and the Soviet Union now fare in their efforts to avoid the paper tiger tag?

No one can say with certainty, but China probably will not be able to reverse the situation in Cambodia, where the Vietnamese already have installed a government, without a far more extensive military campaign than the one just launched. That would not only engage China in a costly war with the tough Vietnamese but sooner or later cause the Russians to open a second front — a high price to pay for no assured gain in Cambodia.

### Vast Struggle

If, however, the Chinese should insist on carrying things that far, the Soviets too would find themselves drawn into a vast and consuming struggle. The great danger is that a limited effort to back Hanoi could develop into a full-scale Russian-Chinese war over the bitter historical and ideological issues between these two giants. The worldwide consequences of such a war are incalculable.

Against such risks, rational people might have expected China and the Soviet Union to refrain from military posturing. They could still effectively support their clients while keeping their own forces out of the guerrilla war that obviously impends in Cambodia. And, anyway, who believes that either China or the Soviet Union is a paper tiger?

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*

## Recouping the Disaster

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The resumption of talks between Israel and Egypt here this week offers a slim chance to start to recoup the losses sustained by the United States in Iran. Only first President Carter has to realize the full scope of the disaster.

Then he needs to move the talks rapidly beyond the legalistic approach so dear to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. That means engaging Cairo and Jerusalem at the political level — perhaps through a summit, but preferably through a shuttle by a person whose support the administration now requires in many areas: Henry Kissinger.

The change of government in Iran has undermined the U.S. position throughout the Near East and much of South Asia. For a reliable friend who supported the U.S. in every crisis for four decades, there is now substituted an aging religious leader whose views toward the U.S. range from hostile to ambiguous.

### Instability

Political instability in Iran itself, and by contagion in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, make what used to be a tier of resistance to Soviet penetration into an almost irresistible prey. At the same time, the balance among Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia, which used to maintain a certain stability in the Gulf, has been shattered. Oil prices, which the Saudis with occasional help from Iran could hold down,

threaten to go through the roof. Increasingly the Saudis — and with them Jordan and the oil sheikdoms — are following the lead of Iraq, a "rejectionist front" opposed to U.S. proposals for peace in the Near East.

Egypt and Israel, to be sure, continue to vie for U.S. favor. But alone neither country carries much weight. The Egyptians, despite their population and geographically central position, suffer from social and economic misery and an over-stuffed bureaucracy. For all his prestige, President Sadat has no way to project his influence beyond Egypt to North Africa, the Gulf or even Jordan.

### Power

The Israelis have overwhelming military power. But their strategic, economic and cultural ties run to Europe and the United States, and they can begin to exert influence only if they can make some friends in the neighborhood.

So it is only by working in harmony, as a nucleus for a peace to which other countries can eventually subscribe, that Egypt and Israel can exert real influence in the Near East for themselves and the United States. Accordingly, fulfillment of the Camp David agreement is now more essential than it was back in September.

Given these stakes, the issues separating the parties appear trivial. Basically the Egyptians want peace with Israel to be linked to "autonomy" for Palestinian Arabs residing in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan. The Israelis balk at such formal linkage, and promise progress toward autonomy only after the Egyptian commitment is nailed down by an exchange of ambassadors.

But events in Iran have given this technical issue a highly charged political content. President Sadat is under pressure from all the Arab states — pressure given special impact by the ouster of the shah — not to let down the cause of the Palestinians. The Israelis — aware of how little the United States did to help the shah — are more and more disposed to demand guarantees.

Secretary Vance and the Egyptian and Israeli negotiators — Premier Mustapha Khalil and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan — could negotiate these issues forever. But even if they achieved agreement, Khalil and Dayan, lacking personal political clout, would have to refer back to their home governments. Hence the need to move quickly past the legal arguments to political arrangements.

### Another Summit

One way to do that, of course, is through a second Camp David — another summit meeting among Begin, Sadat and Carter. But Carter has equally pressing business — notably in dealing with energy and inflation.

Which is where Henry Kissinger comes in. He has the time required to shuttle between Cairo and Jerusalem. He has the full confidence of both governments, and can work with leaders at the political level. Any success he achieved would redound to the credit of the Carter administration, and would make an indent for the cooperation that will be necessary if a new arms control agreement with Russia is to be approved. More important still, bringing in Kissinger would deliver to the American public a much needed signal that the United States is in hot water around the world.

## Letters

### Breaking of Hearts

If "numbers speak" louder than words (Harry J. Lipkin IHT, Jan. 29) why then is it that the vast majority of peoples everywhere (including very many Israelis) strongly oppose Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan? Because it is not the numbers of settlers that makes the difference — several hundred Israelis amongst 750,000 West Bank Arabs — but the principles that are involved of arousing new passions and opening old scars.

Living in the quietude of Rehovot, Mr. Lipkin's memory may have become blurred. But surely he realizes that many Palestinians who wrongly abused the rights of Lebanese civilians in southern Lebanon of that tragically torn country, once had homes of their own in Israeli towns.

There always are two sides to a coin, and as Dylan Thomas said:

"The hearts that we broke long ago have long been breaking others."

HARRY SPIRO.

Paris.

### IRS Squeeze

With respect to your editorial (IHT, Feb. 15) on indexing of taxes in the United States, I can make some personal comment about indexing of salaries for public employees. As a former public employee in California, I can attest to the erosion of my salary by inflation and the refusal of political officials to grant increases to cover it. In France, as a public employee, my salary is indexed and keeping up with the inflation rate.

One fly in this ointment, however. Because I am a U.S. citizen, my U.S. taxes go up twice as fast as the index rate. Thus, together with the drop in the dollar and my indexing I still get had more and more by the IRS without my having earned any more, in real money (francs).

EARL M. EVLETH.

Paris.







[illegible][illegible]

**ABN people are ready to serve you almost everywhere in the world.**

سیدنا ابوالفضل







# NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 20

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s	Sla.	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s	Class	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s	Sla.	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s	Class	Prev	Close	Prev	Close	Prev	Close
(Continued from Page 9)														
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
22 1/2% Natl City	13.2	7.8	5.1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/							

**NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York:**

**COMMODITY AND UNIT**

**COFFEE**

Arabica No. 1, 11.00-11.10  
Robusta No. 1, 10.00-10.10

**COCAINE**

Grade A, 1.00-1.10  
Grade B, 0.90-1.00

**COCAINE**

Grade A, 1.00-1.10  
Grade B, 0.90-1.00

**COCAINE**

Grade A, 1.00-1.10  
Grade B, 0.90-1.00

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close
COFFEE	11.00	10.80	10.90
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95

## CHICAGO FUTURES February 20, 1979

Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	2.10	2.05	2.08
SOYBEANS	1.10	1.05	1.08
CORN	0.80	0.75	0.78
COFFEE	11.00	10.80	10.90
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95

## NEW YORK FUTURES February 20, 1979

Open	High	Low	Close
COFFEE	11.00	10.80	10.90
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95
COCAINE	1.00	0.90	0.95

## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+0.50
GE	40.00	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	+0.10
General Electric	40.00	+0.25

### Standard & Poor's

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+0.50
GE	40.00	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	+0.10
General Electric	40.00	+0.25

### NYSE Index

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+0.50
GE	40.00	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	+0.10
General Electric	40.00	+0.25

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+0.50
GE	40.00	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	+0.10
General Electric	40.00	+0.25

### American Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	160.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+0.50
GE	40.00	+0.25
Westinghouse	35.00	+0.10
General Electric	40.00	+0.25

**"Is it so shameless," she murmured, "to be so sure of something so expensive?"**

She'd said all along it had to be a watch by Audemars Piguet. I'd wondered why. She'd just smiled and said I'd better see one.

In the quiet calm of an eminent jeweller's man selected a watch reverently from the suede-lined case.

A delicate elliptic shape in 18 carat gold. Diamonds clustered round the face, like bubbles round the rim of a glass of champagne. As he held it out, the intricately woven bracelet snaked through his fingers like liquid gold.

This was an expensive watch. Very.

She lowered her eyes as he told her the price. Almost hesitated. Then looked up at me enquiringly.

"Well?"

"No," I said softly. "Certainly about something as beautiful as this one can never be shameless. At any price."

**Audemars Piguet**

GENEVA: COLLET - GUBELIN - LES AMBASSADEURS - KUNZ & Cie  
LONDON: ASPREY - GARRARD - GRAFF PARIS: ALDEBERT - CLERC - FRED  
ROME: BEDETTI - BULGARI ZURICH: GUBELIN - LES AMBASSADEURS - MEISTER

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in Yld. P/E 100s			
22 1/2% Nat'l City	13.20	12.80	5.10	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80
22 1/2% Nat'l City	13.20	12.80	5.10	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80
22 1/2% Nat'l City	13.20	12.80	5.10	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80
22 1/2% Nat'l City	13.20	12.80	5.10	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80	16 1/2% Nat'l City	12.50	12.10	4.80

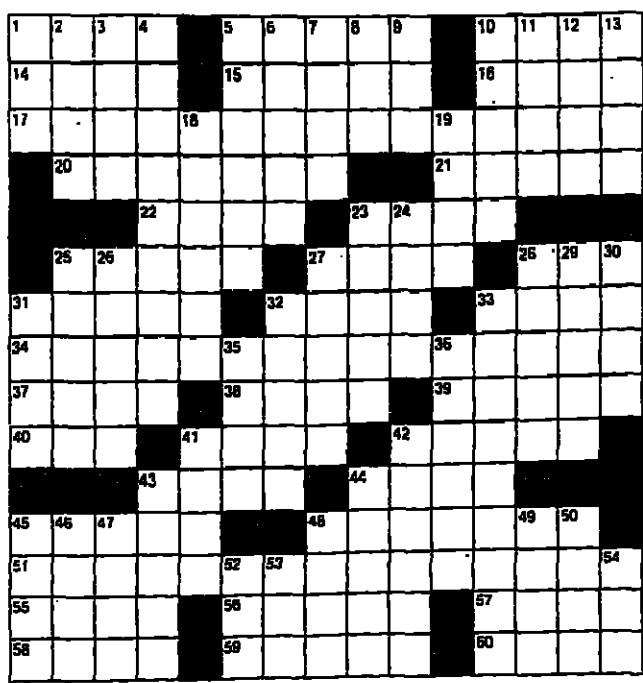






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Recipe abbr.  
5 Quench  
10 High-school dance  
14 Hearty guffaw  
15 Alfredo in "Traviata"  
16 Prefix for plane or dynamics  
17 Twain title, with "The"  
20 Leaves  
21 Usher's milieu  
22 Writer Sarah Jewett  
23 Inquires  
25 On the Beach? author  
27 Competent  
28 Gullet  
31 Gregg girl  
32 Blackthorn  
33 Unsullied  
34 Twain hero  
37 Termini  
38 Monster  
39 Freethinker, such as Paine  
40 Letter before theta  
41 Streetcar  
42 Inasmuch as  
43 Make sound

## DOWN

- 41 Lamb, e.g.  
45 Straggles  
48 Piggish  
51 Twain hero  
55 Tennis ace  
56 Extent  
57 Destroy  
58 Knawel or spurry  
59 Badger's relative  
60 Plunder  
1 Prefix for corn or meter  
2 Fleming hero  
3 Rational  
4 Offers  
5 Uncle Toby's creator  
6 "Festina..."  
7 Picnic  
8 Hippocrates' birthplace  
9 Proposal for the Const.  
10 Kidnapper of Menelaus' wife  
11 Vintage cars  
12 Verbal  
13 Fashion  
18 Ten paces of cigarettes  
19 Use an oven  
23 Residence  
24 "And Gideon arose, and Zebah..."; Judg. 8:21  
25 Dwarf  
26 Ibsen heroine  
27 Frighten  
28 One of the seven arts  
29 Originated  
30 "...when the lights out?"  
31 Graf follower  
32 "Love Story" author  
33 Abundant  
34 Israeli dance  
36 Ania  
42 Brown horse  
43 Took a tramp in the woods  
44 Valley  
45 Unbend  
46 Trick  
47 Word with head or tooth  
48 Confined  
49 Boy, in Madrid  
50 Within: Comb. form  
52 Goof  
53 Sheep talk  
54 "Thou shalt

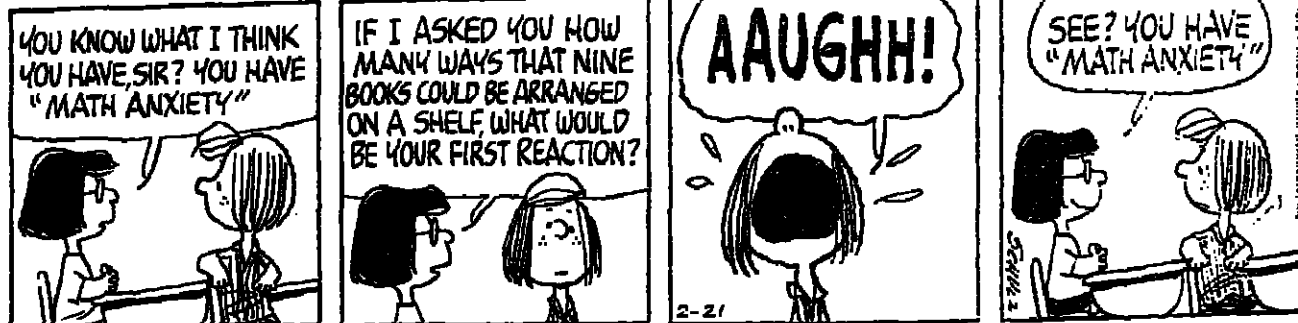
## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	16	61	Fair	MADRID	11	52	Fair
ALASKA	-2	28	Fog	MIAMI	23	73	Cloudy
ARIZONA	3	37	Cloudy	MILAN	4	40	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	17	63	Overcast	MONTREAL	-2	28	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-4	25	Mist
CANADA	3	37	Fair	MUNICH	1	34	Mist
COLORADO	8	46	Mist	NEW YORK	-1	31	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	3	37	Fog	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
DELAWARE	17	63	Overcast	OSLO	-3	25	Overcast
FLORIDA	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	1	34	Mist
GEORGIA	17	63	Fair	PRAGUE	2	36	Overcast
HAWAII	8	46	Fair	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	17	63	Fair	SOFIA	-2	25	Fair
INDIANA	4	46	Mist	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
ENGLAND	4	39	Mist	TEHRAN	17	63	Overcast
IOWA	19	67	Fair	TEL AVIV	9	48	Mist
KANSAS	4	39	Mist	TOKYO	13	55	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	4	39	Mist	TURIN	13	55	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	17	63	Overcast	VIENNA	4	39	Cloudy
MAINE	3	37	Snow	WARSAW	-4	25	Mist
MARYLAND	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-27	21	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	12	54	Mist	ZURICH	1	34	Mist
MICHIGAN	2	36	Mist				
MINNESOTA	2	36	Sunny				

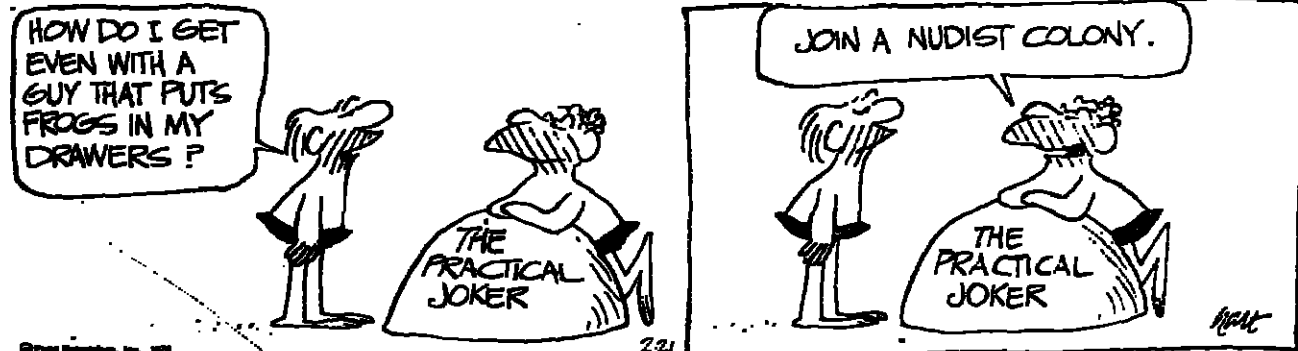
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 17:00 GMT, Europe at 16:00 GMT)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



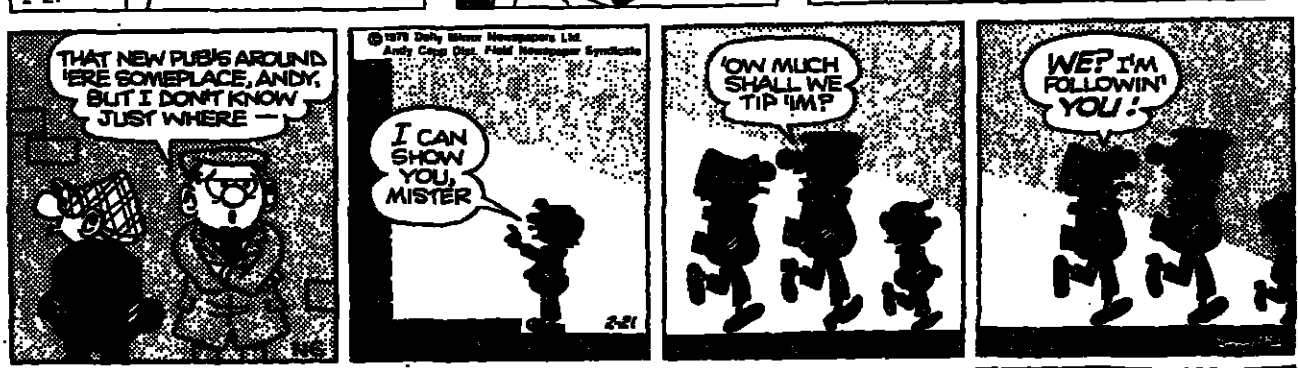
## B. C.



## B. C.



## B. C.



## B. C.



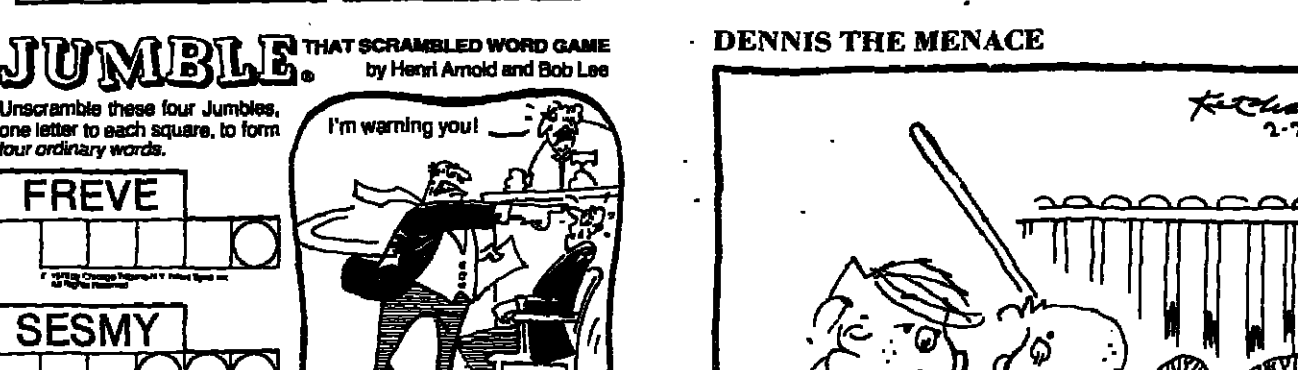
## B. C.



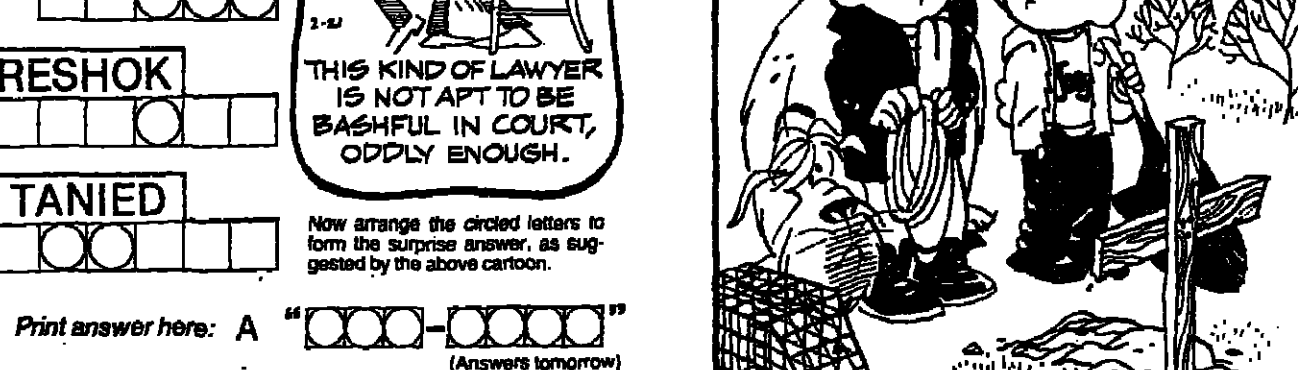
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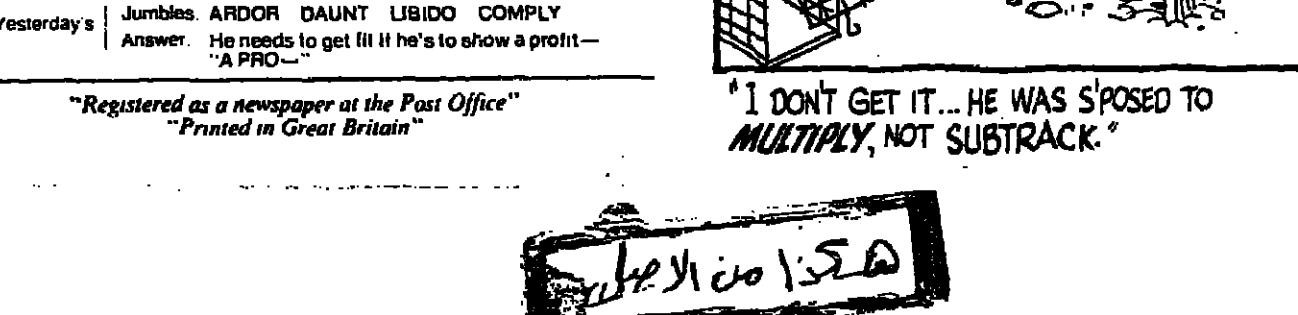
## B. C.



## B. C.



## B. C.



## BOOKS

**THE COMPLETE LETTERS OF VINCENT VAN GOGH**  
Three volumes, boxed. New York Graphic Society. Illustrated 1,809 pp. \$60.  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HERE is Vincent Van Gogh describing in a letter to his brother Theo, a stable in Provence: "There was such quiet in it — the café-au-lait and tobacco colors of the cow's hides, with the soft bluish gray-white of the walls, the green curtain and the sparkling sunny golden-green outside to make a startling contrast."

Seeing a young girl in the street, he notices all these things: "A coffee-tinged skin, ash-blond hair, gray eyes, a print bodice of pale pink under which you could see the breasts, shapely, firm and small. This against the emerald leaves of some fig trees."

Nobody ever saw the world more vividly than Vincent Van Gogh. Things sang to him in color. His life as a painter was a frenzied act of gratitude to nature. He has just painted 10 orchards, he writes to Theo. "Nature has told me something, has spoken to me."

Not content with almost 900 paintings and thousands of drawings, Van Gogh sent word pictures of places and people to his brother, sometimes, in his loneliness, writing him two letters a day, trying to share all that he saw as if he could not contain it in himself.

Too intense and too eccentric for friendship, Van Gogh wrote to Theo as some men talk to themselves while they work. Besides describing what he saw as the glory of creation, he wrote of his theories of painting and drawing, his response to other painters, his ambitions, his anxieties, his faith in himself, his fears for his sanity, his everyday life, his two or three despairing loves. And books, always books.

Now, after they have been out of print for 20 years, the New York Graphic Society has republished, in three handsome, boxed volumes, "The Complete Letters of Vincent Van Gogh," with reproductions of all the drawings in the correspondence. Some of the letters include single drawings, some as many as six or eight. They are written from the Netherlands, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Arles, the hospital at St. Remy — wherever Van Gogh had gone in the hope that it would be the best place for him to work. He seemed to suffer from an anxiety that somewhere an even more moving landscape always waited for him.

His own description of his work is best: "I am always doing what I can't do yet in order to learn how to do it." Getting along with people was something else he could not do yet. "Madness," he wrote, "is salutary in that one becomes less exclusive." Another way of saying that when the need for human contact is terrible enough, anyone will do.

If Van Gogh sought contact with any one painter, it was Gauguin. Living with a painter like Gauguin was Van Gogh's great dream in Provence, and after a marathon of vagaries and postponements, Gauguin finally arrived — only to discover that they were incompatible. Here is Van Gogh's enthusiastic picture of his companion, "Gauguin is working on a very original nude woman in the bath with some pigs. It promises to be very fine, and of great distinction. He has sent to Paris for the return of a

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

W. J. 1043  
N. 1043  
S. 1043  
E. 1043  
W. 1043  
N. 1043  
S. 1043  
E. 1043

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Legend has it, rather implausibly, that the crocodile sheds tears to give an appearance of compassion, thus tempting the unwary victim within reach of his jaws. Crocodile tears at the bridge table, however, are quite different. They are shed by a player who has missed a golden opportunity to close his jaws at the right moment. A surprising feature of the whole business is that the possible victim is the crocodile's partner — who is likely to be angry that he has not been swallowed.

On the diagrammed deal, there was no occasion for crocodile tears. The jaws of the West player, opened wide and closed firmly on his partner.

Both sides found a major-suit fit, and South landed eventually in five hearts. He could have collected a small profit by doubling four spades, but naturally preferred to try for a vulnerable game.

Spades were led and continued.

Both defenders had to be alert to defeat the contract. A club was led from dummy, and East made the first key play by putting up the king. If he had played the jack, he would have been end-played a moment later when South won with the ace and continued the suit.

South did the best he could by winning with the ace and returning a club, a move that would succeed against almost any West play. But West was alert. He reasoned that South would have entered dummy with a trump to lead the next club if he had the jack. So he opened his jaws wide, put up the queen, and duly swallowed his partner's jack.

The club ten then served to defeat the contract. East had failed to make the unusual play of queen. His partner would have end-played. He would have collected a ruff-and-luff, weeping crocodile tears.

West led the spade king

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1	1	2	2
2	2	3	3
3	3	4	4
4	4	5	5
5	5	6	6

Pass Pass Pass Pass

Pass Pass Pass Pass

Pass Pass Pass Pass



# NHL's 'Goon's' Out of Favor With Players

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT) — They still don't like to talk about it in the National Hockey League. It remains a skeleton in the closet, a dark old relative. But in the wake of the exciting, clean hockey series between the Soviet Union and the NHL All-Stars, people are beginning to ask questions again and the role of the "goon" — a player hired only for his fighting talent — is being examined.

Serge Savard of the Montreal Canadiens said when the series ended, "I've been telling people for years this would be a better sport without the goon." There was not one major penalty for fighting in the three games in New York.

A recent poll by The New York Times indicates that the athletes find the subject distasteful.

The players were asked: "Who is the most effective enforcer or policeman in the NHL this season?"

Twice a Leader

The players voted for the Boston Bruins' Terry O'Reilly, who is one of only three players to lead the Bruins in both points and penalty minutes in the same season. He received 24 votes in the poll.

Barry Beck, the Colorado Rockies' second-year man, was

second with 23, and the New York Islanders' Clark Gillies was the third choice with 21. These three were far ahead of the other players in the poll, including the fourth choice, Dave Williams of the Toronto Maple Leafs who has, by far, the most penalty minutes in the league. As of last weekend, he had accumulated 246.

The Times poll went further. Of several questions, one asked: "Who is the best hockey player you ever played against?" Ninety-four percent responded to that question — while only 188 players, or 69.3 percent of the 271 polled, would answer the one about the enforcer.

Gillies Singled Out

It is obvious now that the players do not equate the role of a policeman with that of being an effective performer. The players were also asked to pick their all-star team, and Gillies was the only one of the top four "policemen" who was also placed by the players on their all-star team. Larry Robinson of the Canadiens, who was fifth among enforcers with 13 votes, also made the players' all-star team along with Beck. Bob Gainey, who was low on the list of enforcers, played in the series against the Soviet Union. None of the 26 other players named as policeman was selected for the all-star team.

Toronto's Williams said that the results of the poll didn't mean anything and that the poll itself was unimportant. "It's stupid. You shouldn't ask about it," said the man who has spent 299 minutes, 351 minutes and 338 minutes in the penalty box in each of his first three full seasons in the big leagues.

Like Cherry Pie

"The American people thrive on that. The Americans like the rough style," said Williams. "But I think that part of hockey has left us."



Mike Bossy of the New York Islanders (dark uniform) is lifted off the ice by Bert Wilson of the Los Angeles Kings, who was attempting to protect his goalie, Ron Grahame.

The fans perceive that there are, in fact, policemen in hockey. And many players will acknowledge this. The NHL president, John Ziegler, also admits this but says, "The reputation that we earned two, three, or four years ago has been maintained beyond the actuality. Fighting for fighting's sake has decreased."

And it is probably true that there are not as many "goons" as several years ago. Yet, Gillies says, "A lot of the owners look for goons for their teams. It is definitely happening, although it should be a thing of the past. Gillies doesn't see himself as a policeman. But he knows that

his size — 6 feet 3 inches, 215 pounds — intimidates other players. But Gillies went into last weekend's play with fewer than 60 penalty minutes.

"I don't get challenged that much, which is good," says Gillies. "You hurt your knuckles if you fight, and once you fight you have to keep fighting the whole season, and your knuckles will never get a chance to heal."

"The spontaneous fight that breaks out as a result of frustration is an outlet," says Ziegler. "To eliminate that outlet is to bring about retaliation in more severe form."

What he is implying is that if

the NHL outlaws fighting, players would then learn to retaliate by using their sticks in devious ways to escape the referee's attention.

It may come down to economics that will do away with these players. One of the top agents in hockey, Larry Rauch, says, "I don't think there's a market value for a pure goon any more. I think they hurt a team more than help it. It used to be that teams could afford them. But today, I think the players are better than they used to be and you really don't need him anymore. And I don't think teams want to spend the money just for a fighter."

## Soviet Hooligan Banned for Life

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (Reuters)

A Soviet ice hockey player who knocked down a referee has been banned for life, the newspaper Tass reported today. Viktor Khatulyev of Riga Dynamo, who played for the Soviet national team during a tour of Canada last year, knocked down the referee during a game against the Moscow Central Army team last month.

# NBA Fears the Fans Are Beginning to Lose Interest

By Paul Atner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — Every national survey that has been done since the National Basketball Association last year has arrived at the same conclusion: Basketball is a favorite sport among the U.S. 18-35 age group. The fans are out there, no question about it," O'Brien said. "I believe the figures are lying to

should be progressing. We should be tapping that fan pool. Why aren't we? I wish I had the answer."

On one hand, the NBA appears to be in solid shape. Only one franchise, Indiana, has serious financial troubles. There is no talk of shifts or bankruptcies. And interest is so strong in cities without a franchise that two teams will be added within two years.

Treading Water

Yet many within the game see trouble ahead, as reflected by the attendance and TV-ratings drag. The so-called "sport of the 70s" is treading water while its two biggest rivals, for the professional sports dollar, baseball and football, are coasting along at an unprecedented level of popularity.

Are the NBA's problems just part of an expected revolving cycle of interest, as Bob Ferry, the Washington Bullets' general manager, believes?

Or is the game in for a difficult future, filled more with disappointments than success unless changes are made, as Tom Heinsohn, the former Boston coach, suggests?

Two seasons ago, when the American Basketball Association merged with the NBA, interest skyrocketed. For the first time, attendance surged over the 10-million figure and TV ratings reached a peak. Fans flocked to see if Julius Erving and friends were for real.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT
N.Y. Islanders	23	10	7	53	12	125	125	125	125
N.Y. Rangers	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
Pittsburgh	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
Philadelphia	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125

WALSH CONFERENCE									
Marshall Division									
	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT
Los Angeles	23	10	7	53	12	125	125	125	125
San Jose	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
San Francisco	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
San Diego	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125

Adams Division									
	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT
Boston	23	10	7	53	12	125	125	125	125
Toronto	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
Buffalo	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
Minnesota	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125

McDonald's Division									
	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT
Chicago	23	10	7	53	12	125	125	125	125
St. Louis	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
St. Paul	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125
Colorado	21	12	7	49	12	125	125	125	125

NHL Leaders									
	G	A	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT	
Laurie, N.Y.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Trotter, N.Y.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
MacMillan, A.I.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Beatty, N.Y.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Federko, S.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Chouinard, A.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Gilles, N.Y.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Taylor, L.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Polvin, N.Y.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30

WHA Leaders									
	G	A	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT	
Flarek, C.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mark, H.W.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Cloutier, N.Y.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Hillson, W.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Lukacz, N.Y.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Lukacz, W.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Grisham, E.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Grisham, E.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Grisham, E.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30

NBA Leaders									
	G	A	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT	
Gervin, S.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Freese, S.D.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
McAdams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Gilmore, C.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30

Transactions									
	G	A	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT	
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30

Baseball									
	G	A	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT	
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30

Baseball									
	G	A	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT	
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30

The league, however, has not been able to build on that momentum. As soon as the Erving mystique evaporated, some of the association's glaring problems returned from temporary hibernation.

"If the league isn't concerned about what is going on," a network executive said, "they aren't too smart. All they have to do is look at the comparative ratings. That's enough to blow your mind."

The NBA game of the week on television is drawing a 5.8 audience share this season, compared to 7.9 last year. But just as disturbing, for example, is the league's matchup against another weekend sports competition: pro bowling (9.1).

A typical National Football League game draws a 14 rating, but it goes head to head with a league game on another network. Sunday college basketball games last year did slightly better than their NBA counterparts.

CBS has invested \$74 million in the NBA through a four-year contract, which expires in 1982. O'Brien already has said he'd like even more money the next time (the network turned down the

offer).

The Taiwan Badminton Federation filed a similar suit in the London High Court last week after it was expelled by the International Badminton Federation in favor of China. Taiwan's victory in that case led to the formation of a breakaway world badminton association in Asia.

Both the IAAF and the Badminton Federation have their headquarters in Britain, so Taiwan is able to act against them in the British courts. In the case of badminton, Taiwan claimed successfully that the federation did not make the decision by the three-quarters majority required under its rules.

NBA Leaders

	G	A	Pts	GP	GA	GF	PP	OT	
Gervin, S.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Freese, S.D.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
McAdams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Gilmore, C.H.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adams, B.A.	30	30	60	30	30	30	30	30	30

Transactions	
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